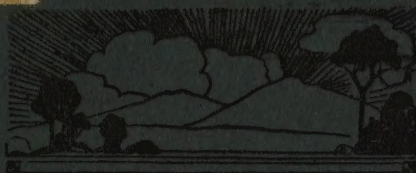


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# CATALOGUE

.. of ..

Fruit Trees, Rose Plants

Ornamental Trees, etc.



Grown For Sale By

## L. P. ROSEN & SON

NURSERYMEN

::

FERNHILL NURSERIES

PENNANT HILLS ROAD

### CARLINGFORD, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

(Late of Epping)

Telegrams: ROSEN, Carlingford. Cables: Fernusery, Sydney.

'PHONES: Epping 96. After hours: Epping 1551 and 58.

Established 1901.

FOR LOCATION SEE SKETCH AT BACK





INDEX

| Page                      | Page                                           | Page                                      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Almonds ..... 15          | Lemons ..... 27                                | Plums (European) ..... 11                 |
| Apples ..... 5            | Limequats ..... 28                             | Plums (Japanese and Hybrid) ..... 12      |
| Apricots ..... 6          | Limes ..... 28                                 | Pomegranates ..... 19                     |
| Bananas ..... 17          | Loganberries ..... 22                          | Pomelows ..... 28                         |
| Blackberries ..... 21     | Loquats ..... 14                               | Prune Plums ..... 11                      |
| Breakwinds ..... 52       | Macadamias ..... 16                            | Quinces ..... 15                          |
| Business Terms ..... 1    | Mandarins ..... 26                             | Raspberries ..... 22                      |
| Cherries ..... 7          | Map of Location ..... (4 of cover)             | Raspberries (Ever-green) ..... 22         |
| Chestnuts ..... 16        | Medlars ..... 14                               | Rhubarbs ..... 19                         |
| Citrons ..... 27          | Mulberries ..... 14                            | Roses ..... 32                            |
| Citrus Fruits ..... 23    | Nectarines ..... 8                             | Roses (Climbers) ..... 43                 |
| Climbing Plants ..... 51  | Nuts ..... 15                                  | Roses (Dwarf Polyanthas) ..... 43         |
| Cumquats ..... 27         | Olives ..... 15                                | Roses (General List) .. 38                |
| Currants ..... 21         | Oranges ..... 26                               | Roses (New, 1929) .... 37                 |
| Dewberries ..... 21       | Order Form ..... 64                            | Roses (New, 1931) .... 34                 |
| Feijoas ..... 17          | Ornamental Trees, Shrubs ..... 46              | Roses (Standard) ..... 45                 |
| Figs ..... 13             | Parcel Post Rates (Pre-paid) (Page 3 of cover) | Seccateurs ..... 30                       |
| Filberts ..... 16         | Passion Vines ..... 19                         | Sevilles (or Bitter Oranges) ..... 28     |
| Fruits (Miscellaneous) 22 | Peaches ..... 8                                | Shaddocks ..... 28                        |
| Gooseberries ..... 21     | Pears ..... 10                                 | Single Package Rates .. (Page 3 of cover) |
| Grape Fruit ..... 28      | Pecans ..... 16                                | Stamped Parcels Rates (Page 2 of cover)   |
| Grape Vines ..... 20      | Persimmons ..... 13                            | Strawberries ..... 22                     |
| Gauvas ..... 18           | Pest Remedies ..... 59                         | Tangelos ..... 29                         |
| Hedge Plants ..... 51     | Pineapples ..... 18                            | Walnuts ..... 17                          |
| Jujubes ..... 18          | Pistache ..... 17                              |                                           |
| Knives ..... 31           | Planting Hints ..... 52                        |                                           |
|                           | Planting Table ..... (3 of cover)              |                                           |

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being absolutely certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once. All goods in transit at consignees' risk.

In forwarding you our Thirtieth Annual Catalogue and Price List, we tender our best thanks to all clients for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 29 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest Fruit Tree and Rose Nurseries in N.S. Wales, using little other advertisement than satisfied clients' voluntary recommendations.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Please note that our new address and nursery is now Pennant Hills-road, Carlingford (about two miles west of the old nursery).

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to L. P. ROSEN & SON, CARLINGFORD, N.S. Wales, to save delay, and not to our old address.

**PRICES** throughout this Catalogue have been placed as low as possible consistent with first-class quality and true-to-name careful growing. Not less than 6 at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced, but special quotations will be given on stating details of quantities required. Overdue accounts will be handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of sale.

**PAYMENTS.**—In order to cut overhead expenses and save office work, unknown clients are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage or postage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Orders and Postal notes, payable at **CARLINGFORD**. Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

**ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.**—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for, if no instructions are received, we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both, and we cannot trace these until the sender complains. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

**FREIGHTS.**—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and, although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, for when purchaser lives miles away from railway, it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight can either be refunded or we can cut out with plants or hold to your credit; but if not sufficient, we will always, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more.

**PACKING** is done with the utmost care, and is charged for only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Carlingford Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

**EXECUTING ORDERS.**—All orders are executed and despatched promptly on receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgment will be posted, giving as near as possible a list of varieties which cannot be supplied, etc. All orders are advised or invoiced the same day as despatched and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form, so as to check possible errors in booking.

**INQUIRERS** for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are definitely asked to do so. Intending purchasers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S. Wales.

**BOOKED ORDERS.**—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, Plants, etc., upon receipt of catalogue, and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. We respectfully ask that a deposit of 10 per cent. accompany all orders and in common fairness do not cancel orders when the selling season is practically over.

**SPECIAL PROPAGATION.**—We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for clients from seedlings, or selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are propagated. For Autumn budding during February, to April, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut all leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.



**SUBSTITUTION.**—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

**TELEPHONE ORDERS.**—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone, we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown clients' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references. Business 'phone, Epping 96; after hours, ring Epping 1551 for Mr. C. W. Rosen, and Epping 58 for Mr. J. W. E. Larsen.

**INFORMATION.**—When your trees have been bearing a few years and are giving results, we would thank you to inform us as to which sorts are proving most successful with you, as we wish to eliminate all unsuitable varieties catalogued. Should you have forgotten the names, giving details of varieties bought; as we keep records for 10 years or so back, if giving the year of purchase we are enabled to give details of the varieties bought.

**INTER-STATE ORDERS.**—We would be glad if Inter-State purchasers would post their orders to arrive not later than Monday, as the Inspector only calls every Tuesday, and all Inter-State and irrigation area orders must be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

**DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.**—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney, as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

**REPLACEMENTS.**—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail. As a plant is a living breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound, clean and healthy plant. When plants are received in good condition no difficulty should be found in getting it to grow and do well, unless the conditions and treatment are not favorable, and it is obviously not just or logical for the nurseryman to assume responsibility for cultural failures. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

**WE WISH** to draw your attention to the fact that in proportion to the outlay involved in securing and properly preparing suitable land for orchards, it is obvious that the small extra cost per acre of purchasing the best selected and most reliable trees of the various types is more than justified.

**TRAVELLERS.**—It has come to our knowledge that salesmen for nursery goods have represented that we are allied with other nursery firms, but we have absolutely no connection with any other firm, or represented by any traveller or salesman for nursery goods. We would kindly thank you to inform us if such representation is made to you.

**AGED TREES.**—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees, as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in fruitgrowing, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees.

The age of trees is often misunderstood by some, for in Australia the recognised custom is to count the age from budding or grafting, hence a yearling tree has one season's subsequent growth; but in many other countries the age is counted from the seed or cutting, and such trees would be considered at least three years old, if not four.



**ONLY THE BEST.**—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another; but we feel sure that the first thing intending planters of orchards should do is to ascertain the behavior of the different varieties in their immediate neighborhood. Where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

**COMPLAINTS.**—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, and all buds, etc., are either cut personally by ourselves or by Bud Selection Society in order to reduce possible mistakes to a minimum, yet, in the busy packing season, when we are working at high pressure, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; or any error or overcharge, if not correct, please write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation, as we desire to conduct our business in every way satisfactory to those who may favor us with their confidence. As it is beyond our power to control the treatment of stock after despatching, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

**NEW VARIETIES.**—We import, as far as is permissible with the Quarantine Restrictions, new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them here, as the climate conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if planters more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations, and more than likely may prove no more valuable than those already recognised of established commercial value. Hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

**PRUNING.**—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most planters prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

**FUMIGATION** is carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture for all orders requiring certificates, and we are also prepared to fumigate any order if requested to do so; care being taken that the fumes do not come in contact with the roots.

**BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays. Nurseries are close to Carlingford Station (12 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 40 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. The best months to inspect the roses are March to May.

**LOCATION.**—All business is now transacted from our new Nursery and Offices, situated in Pennant Hills-road, Carlingford, about three-quarters of a mile from Carlingford Railway Station, on the main road going towards the Wireless Station. Here we have about 30 acres, in addition to another 15 acres in Ray-road.

**BUS SERVICES.**—Epping-Parramatta, alight P.O.; Eastwood-Carlingford bus, alight P.O.; Beecroft-Parramatta bus, alight Wireless corner; and Hornsby-Parramatta bus passes our entrance. See map on back page of cover.

**ALL FRUIT TREES and ROSE PLANTS** offered in this Catalogue are hardy, well rooted, and are of our own production, and may be seen growing in our nurseries. Any varieties not listed we are willing to procure, if available.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices.

## L. P. ROSEN & SON,

Pennant Hills-road, CARLINGFORD, N.S. WALES

(Late of Epping).

Conrad W. Rosen, John W. E. Larsen (Late A.I.F.), Sole Proprietors.



# FRUIT TREES

**PLANTING TIME.**—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive, since it is only during that period that the trees are dormant and in best condition to be transplanted. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

**RIPENING.**—The times of ripening of stone fruits described is, in the majority of cases, as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on variable climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid-season fruits, but with later kinds the margin is not so wide.

**FRUITING.**—The age trees begin to bear is variable, and largely depends on cultivation, pruning, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a decent crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Approximate fruiting ages given under each variety. Extra early fruiting is not desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops. Flowering dates wherever given are by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

## APPLES

All Propagated on Spy Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Carrington Stock, Delicious, Granny Smith, Jonathan.

All our Apples are propagated on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and early kinds should not be stored, as they soon go floury and dry. For guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

**ALLSOPP'S EARLY.**—Medium, green, floury, prolific, the earliest cooker for coast, blight-proof, blooms Sept. 15th.

**BLACK BEN DAVIS.**—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.

**CARRINGTON RED.**—Medium, bright scarlet, varies considerably in color, often striped, and appears to be untrue to label, prolific, blight-proof, the earliest for the coastal districts. Bloom Sept. 10th.

**CARRINGTON STRIPED.**—Large, yellow striped red, good bearer, fair quality, early. Striped trees are occasionally found among red ones.

**CLIMAX.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, early, good bearer, blight-proof.

**CLEOPATRA.**—Large, yellow, conical, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert, late, subject to bitter-pit in badly drained positions and soils, blooms Oct. 11th.

**COMMERCE.**—Medium, red, blue bloom, quality fair, heavy cropper, almost blight-proof, late.

**DELICIOUS.**—Medium large, color streaky and irregular on different soils, fine dessert, heavy bearer, late mid-season.

**DUNN'S (Munro's Favorite).**—Very large, yellow with red cheeks, heavy bearer, good keeper, cold climates only, late.

**FAMEUSE (Lady in Snow—Fanny).**—Medium, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert, mid-season to late, aged trees bear well.



- FRIMLEY.**—Large, dark red, hard and crisp, good keeper and bearer, very late, promising. A red Rome Beauty.
- GOLDEN DELICIOUS.**—Large fruits, golden yellow, firm flesh, good keeper, late.
- GRANNY MACK.**—Large, greenish, pale red cheek, good bearer, good flavor, keeps well, blight-proof, late.
- GRANNY SMITH.**—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; good cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit, one of the best late apples. The leading apple of N.S. Wales. Blooms Oct. 7th.
- GRANNY THOMPSON.**—Large, yellow striped red, heavy bearer, fair quality, mid-season.
- GRAVENSTEIN (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, yellow striped red, crisp and delicious, falls easily, dessert, fairly early, moderate grower.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN.**—Large, golden yellow with grey dots, roundish, flesh yellow, fine dessert, good keeper, very late.
- IRISH PEACH.**—Medium, red streaked, flattish, good bearer, blight-proof, dessert, a good early for cold highlands.
- JOHNATHAN.**—Large, yellow, overlaid red, flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, a favorite everywhere, mid-season, blooms Oct. 6th. Pollinator Delicious.
- KING DAVID.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper, blights badly, mid-season.
- KIRKS.**—Large, crisp, somewhat tart, bright red, fair carrier, ripening early for Christmas market. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- LALLA.**—A red Delicious, identical in every way except color, which is bright crimson all over.
- LONDON PIPPIN (Five Crown).**—Large, flattish, yellow, heavy bearer, first-class dessert apple, for cold climates only, almost blight-proof, late.
- LORD NELSON.**—Extra large, yellow with red, prefers loamy soil, aged trees bear well, cooking, early.
- MCINTOSH.**—Large, yellow, flushed red, heavy bloom, excellent quality, soft white flesh, falls easily, a fine dessert apple, mid-season, blooms Oct. 10th.
- MOBBS' ROYAL.**—Very large, green cooking and baking, good bearer, early, blooms Oct. 11th.
- NORTHERN SPY.**—Large, yellow striped red, juicy and aromatic, keeps well, blight-proof, for cold climates only, aged trees bear well, late.
- RAINIER.**—Large, bright color, good dessert, supposed to be much superior and Delicious in flavor, firm flesh, long keeper, prolific bearer, late.
- ROME BEAUTY.**—Large, yellow striped red, good keeper, hard and crisp, blights badly at times, one of the best, late.
- RUBY GEM.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, falls easily, blight-proof, early, prolific.
- SCARLET NONPAREIL.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, good quality, prolific, cold moist climates only, very late, keeper.
- STAYMAN.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good keeping dessert, fine quality, good bearer, late.
- STURMER.**—Large, yellow overlaid dull red, prolific bearer, long keeper, cold moist climates only, late.
- TASMA (Democrat).**—Large, dark crimson, flattish, grand keeper, coarse quality, heavy cropper, very late.
- TRIVETT.**—Medium, yellow striped red, crisp, white flesh, heavy bearer, requires thinning, mid-season, blooms Sept. 25th.
- TWENTY-OUNCE.**—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked red, cooking, good bearer, blight-proof, mid-season.
- WALDRON.**—Medium, bright color, white flesh, suffused pink, prolific bearer, good quality, very juicy, late.
- WILLIAMS FAVORITE.**—Large, striped red, blight-proof, flattish, dessert, good bearer, moderate grower, early.
- WILLIE SHARP.**—Medium, yellow, good dessert, early, blight-proof, keeps well for an early apple, good bearer, fine flavor.
- YATES.**—Medium small, striped and mottled red, dessert, good keeper, prolific, for cold climates only, very late; size can be improved by irrigation.

## APRICOTS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stocks; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.  
1/6 each, 15/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Peach Stock—Camden, Cattells, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins.  
Available on Apricot Stock—Camden, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins, Shipleys, Trevatt, Tilton.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear



young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much spur bearing wood. See pamphlet on Apricot growing issued by Department of Agriculture.

**BOLTON.**—A N Z apricot largely grown commercially in Central Otago.

**CAMDEN SUPERB.**—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer, requires high situation, early.

**CAMPBELLFIELD.**—Large, orange yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

**CATTELL EARLY.**—Large, yellow, fair bearer.

**COLORADO.**—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.

**HEMSKIRK.**—Very large, yellow, good bearer, late.

**KINGSTON EARLY.**—A new variety from S.A. which gives promise over there.

**MANSFIELD'S.**—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, mid-season.

**MOORPARK.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid-season.

**NEWCASTLE.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer, best early.

**OULLIN'S EARLY.**—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich flavor, good bearer.

**PINEAPPLE.**—Large, roundish, bright yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

**ROXBURG RED.**—Large, rich color, splendid flavor, good bearer, slip, from N.Z.

**ROYAL.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, good bearer, mid-season.

**SHIPLEY BLENHEIM.**—Large, deep yellow, good bearer, and drying and carrying, mid-season.

**TILTON.**—Large, golden yellow, good drying, prolific, mid-season.

**TREVATT.**—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper and dryer, mid-season.

**WENATCHEE.**—Large, golden yellow, fine shipper, heavy bearer, mid-season.

## CHERRIES

All Propagated on Seedling Mazzard Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after Planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Kentish Stocks—St. Margaret.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and in N.S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramen Olivia, Florence, Bigg, Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain. See booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

The trees we supply are mostly rods or whipsticks, as they are preferred by the majority of planters.

**Special Notice.**—Owing to a regulation issued by the Department of Agriculture, all cherries entering New England districts north of a line between Merriwa and Cape Hawke must be dipped and be accompanied by a certificate to that effect.

**BEDFORD PROLIFIC.**—Large, brownish black, great cropper, mid-season.

**BELLE D'ORLEANS.**—Medium, pale red, good cropper, very early.

**BIGGARREAU COMMON (White Heart).**—Large, pale red, prolific, early.

**BIGGARREAU NAPOLEON.**—Large, bright red, flesh firm, good late sort; fine for crystallising.

**BING.**—Large, dark black, fair bearer, late.

**BLACK HEART.**—Large, black, shy bearer, early.

**BLACK REPUBLICAN.**—Large, black, firm flesh, prolific, late.

**BLACK TARTARIAN.**—Large, black, prolific, mid-season.

**BLEEDING HEART.**—Large, dark red, fine quality, red flesh, good cropper, mid-season.

**BURBANK.**—Large, crimson, firm flesh, heavy bearer, fine quality, very early.

**BURGDORFF'S.**—Large, dark red, good bearer, early; the best for the Coastal districts.

**CALIFORNIAN ADVANCE.**—Medium, purple, good bearer, very early.

**EAGLES.**—Medium, blackish, good bearer, early.

**EARLY LYONS.**—Large, black, firm flesh, pendulous habit, largely planted for market, most profitable of the early sorts.

**EARLY RIVERS.**—Large, black, good bearer, very early.

**EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.**—Medium, black, prolific, very early.

**FLORENCE.**—Large, bright red, good bearer, one of the best for shipping, late.

**MAY DUKE.**—Medium, brownish black, good bearer, early.

**NOBLE.**—Large, blackish crimson, flesh firm and sweet, very late.



**PRECOCE DE BOPPARD.**—Large, brownish red, juicy, good bearer, very early.  
**RAMEN OLIVA.**—Large, dark red, flesh firm; resembles, but more upright grower than Early Lyons, early.  
**WERDER'S.**—Large, shining black, productive, early.

**ST. MARGARET.**—Very large, black, flesh firm, one of the best for market. late.

**TANGSHI.**—A new cheery which is reported to be extremely early in ripening; 3/-.

## NECTARINES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, for the growth and stone are the same, but skin is smooth, the flesh having a rich aromatic flavor; but Fruits are more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though varieties with highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

**ALBERT VICTOR.**—Large, bright red, good flavor and cropper, slip, mid-season.

**CARDINAL.**—Medium large, bright red, good cropper, slip, very early, moderate grower, blooms Sept. 16th.

**DIAMOND JUBILEE.**—Large, bright scarlet, flesh white, prolific, mid-season, slip.

**ELRUGE.**—Medium, bright scarlet, prolific, fine flavor, slip, early, blooms Sept. 16th.

**EARLY RIVERS.**—Large, slip, bright red, moderate grower, very early, good, blooms Sept. 20th.

**FERTILE DU POITOU.**—Large, yellow striped red, flesh white, juicy, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.

**GOLDMINE.**—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavor, slip, sure bearer, mid-season, dries well. The leading Nectarine of Australia. Blooms Sept. 10th.

**JOHN RIVERS.**—Large, high color, very early, good flavor, juicy.

**LADY CARRINGTON.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, prolific, the best cling, mid-season.

**LEE'S.**—Large, streaked red, fair cropper, slip, mid-season.

**MEEK'S SCARLET.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, heavy cropper, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 12th.

**NEW BOY.**—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh juicy, good bearer, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 14th.

**RIVER'S ORANGE.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, the best yellow flesh, early. Blooms Sept. 10th.

**STANWICK SEED.**—Large, yellow striped red, good flavor, does not crack much, the best of the late slips. Blooms Sept. 12th.

**W. C. FRIPP.**—Large, yellow with red, good bearer, cling, late.

## PEACHES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil. Early kinds are not suited for canning, as they go soft or mushy too quickly; late kinds, being slower maturing, have a tougher flesh, which keeps well when canned. See booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good flavor, blooms late, good bearer, ripe Christmas, slip.

**ALTON.**—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer, slip, early. Blooms Sept. 9th.

**ANZAC.**—Like a Briggs, but recommended as a sure cropper. Ripe about Xmas.

**AUNT BECKY.**—Large, bright crimson, white-fleshed, prolific, slip, early. Blooms Sept. 12th, ripens New Year.

**BELL'S NOVEMBER.**—Medium, yellow flushed red, prolific, blooms July 20th, requires high situation, slip, very early.

**BELL'S IMPR. (Lambton).**—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, early.

**BLACKBURN.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, slip, ripens New Year, blooms Aug. 28th.

**BLACK BRADDOCK.**—An improved Braddock, larger, but not so prolific. We believe this identical with Braddock Improved.



- BRADDOCK.**—Medium, red, crops heavily, slip, requires severe pruning and thinning early. Blooms Aug. 15th.
- BRADDOCK IMP.**—Larger than Braddock, lighter in color, not so bitter, fair bearer. We have seen fruit and trees of this and Bunry Braddock and believe them to be identical.
- BRIGG'S RED MAY.**—Well-known early kind, lately a shy cropper, semi-cling. Blooms Sept. 15th.
- CARMAN.**—Large, creamy with red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, ripens Xmas, the best of its season. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- CHRISTMAS BOX.**—Large, creamy, flushed red, white flesh, fine flavor, slip, ripens Xmas, fair bearer. Blooms Sept. 20th.
- DEVLIN'S RED.**—Medium, dark red, white flesh, cling, prolific, requires hard pruning, early.
- DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.**—Medium, good color, good flavor, early. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- EARLY CRAWFORD.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, only profitable in deep, rich soil, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EARLY ELBERTA.**—Large, yellow, flushed crimson, yellow flesh, good cropper, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EARLY SILVER.**—Large, good color, fine for home use, prolific, ripens early December, moderate grower. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EDWARD VII.**—Medium, yellow, flushed red, blooms July 25th, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.
- ELBERTA.**—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, slip, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- FLAT CHINA (Button Peach).**—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, slip, good bearer, specially suited for humid North Coast climate, early.
- GOLDEN QUEEN.**—Medium, yellow to stone, heavy cropper, cling, a canner, compact growth, late, blooms Sept. 2nd.
- GOODMAN'S CHOICE.**—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, good bearer, cling, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- GOVERNOR RAWSON.**—Medium, white flushed red, slip, wants high situation, prolific, blooms July 25th, extremely early.
- GREENSBORO.**—Large, bright red cheek, fair quality, prolific, slip, early.
- HALES' EARLY.**—Large, blush red, good flavor, slip, requires good soil to do well, early. Blooms Sept. 18th.
- ITALIAN CLING.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, very late.
- ITALIAN SLIP.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, very late. Blooms Sept. 20th.
- JUNE ELBERTA.**—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, semi-cling, the earliest yellow flesh peach, ripens early December. Blooms Sept. 8th.
- J. H. HALE.**—Very large, round, yellow, bright red cheek, yellow flesh, fine grained, good flavor and carrier, slip, mid-season, requires pollinating. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- J. M. MACK.**—Large, firm flesh, carries well, good bearer, slip. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- LA FRANCE.**—Medium, carmine, flesh white, juicy, prolific, slip, blooms Sept. 18th, ripens New Year.
- LA VAINQUEUR.**—Medium, cream tinted red, extra early, heavy bearer, slip. Blooms Sept. 18th.
- MAYFLOWER.**—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens mid-November, semi-cling, late flowerer, shy or irregular bearer in most places. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.**—Large, round, greenish, dark red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, late. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- McDEVITT'S CLING.**—Very large, rich yellow, covered dark red, yellow flesh, late, good bearer. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- MOUNTAIN ROSE.**—Large, bright red, white flesh, prolific, requires good soil, early. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- PEAKS.**—Large, roundish, deep yellow, red cheek; firm, yellow flesh, good canner, good bearer, cling, late. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- PELORA.**—Large, roundish, golden yellow; firm, yellow flesh; cling, good canner, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 1st.
- PHILLIP'S CLING.**—Large, yellow-fleshed, cling, regular cropper, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 1st.
- PRINCESS ROYAL.**—Large, round, creamy white, shaded red, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- PULLAR'S CLING.**—Very large, yellow red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 10th.
- RED BIRD CLING.**—Large, bright red, shy bearer, the earliest cling. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- REEVE'S FAVORITE.**—Large, yellow with red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, slip, prolific, ripens before Elberta. Blooms Sept. 10th.



- ROBERT STEWART.**—Large, white, red cheek, white firm flesh, good flavor, cling, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- ROGER LOUIS.**—Very large, yellow shaded purple, flesh red, juicy, sweet, slip, late.
- ROWE'S CHAMPION.**—Large, white flesh, slip, good color, ripens early January.
- ROYAL GEORGE CLING.**—Large, white, crimson cheek, flesh white, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- ROYAL GEORGE.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, good bearer, slip, mid-season, blooms Sept. 16th.
- RUBY RED.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper, dwarfish growth, early, blooms Sept. 14th.
- SELMA CLING.**—Large, roundish, golden yellow, crimson cheek; firm, yellow flesh, a canner, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- SHANGHAI SEEDLING.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine flavor, cling, heavy cropper, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 7th.
- SHANGHAI SLIP.**—Large, white flesh, much like Shanghai seed, only a slip. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- TRIUMPH.**—Large, yellow, covered with red, flesh yellow, good flavor, slip, good bearer, blooms late, inclined to be hairy, ripens before Xmas, blooms Sept. 15th.
- TUSCAN CLING.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- WATT'S EARLY.**—Medium to large, creamy, flushed red, blooms early, good bearer, slip, ripens with Edward VII., requires heavy pruning and thinning, when irrigated is a fine peach.
- WIGGINS.**—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality slip, heavy cropper, ripens New Year, a good market kind. Blooms Sept. 18th.

## PEARS

Propagated on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower in fruiting than most other trees. Pears grown in warmer climates are not nearly as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds will not keep, often going rotten inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for breakwind purposes. For full guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

- BARON DE MELLO.**—Medium, skin russet, flesh yellow and buttery, good bearer, fine pollinator for Packham's Triumph, mid-season.
- BERGAMOT (Bailey's).**—Medium, greenish russet, good flavor, keeps well, medium, late.
- BERGAMOT (Gansel's).**—Large, greenish russet, keeps well, melting, splendid flavor, late; stores 3 months.
- BEURRE BOSC.**—Large, very long, rich russet, finest quality, fine keeper, aged trees bear well, moderate grower, late; stores 3-4 months.
- BEURRE CAPIAUMONT.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, keeps well, fair quality, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- CHINA.**—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving, mid-season.
- CLAPP'S.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, falls easily in windy positions, good market sort, early, blooms Oct. 2nd; will not store.
- DOYENNE DU COMICE.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, prolific, dwarf, late; stores 3 months.
- GLOU MORCEAU.**—Large, obovate, yellow, flesh buttery, juicy, good dessert, late; stores 3 months.
- HOWELL.**—Medium, light waxen yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, keeps well, good market sort, early mid-season.
- JOSEPHINE DE MALINES.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, very juicy, good keeper, very late, aged trees bear well; blooms Oct. 5th; stores 3-4 months.
- KEIFFER (China Hyb.).**—Large, roundish oval, yellow, prolific bearer, good canner and fair quality if stored, late; stores 3-4 months; pollinates Howell.
- NAPOLÉON.**—Large, greenish, red cheek, good keeper, good bearer, cooking and dessert, very late; stores 3-4 months.
- PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.**—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape and size, fine quality, good keeper, good bearer, one of the best dessert pears, late, blooms Sept. 22nd; stores 3-4 mths.



**WILLIAMS' (Bartlett).**—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer, dries and cans well, one of the best and widest planted, mid-season; blooms Oct. 1st; pollinates Bosc and W. Nelis; stores 2 months.

**WINTER BARTLETT.**—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, coarse grain-ed, good bearer, late.

**WINTER COLE.**—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, good bearer and keeper, late; stores 3-4 months.

**WINTER NELIS.**—Medium, russet, good bearer and keeper, one of the finest flavored dessert pears, late; good pol-linator for Packham's T.; stores 3-4 months.

## EUROPEAN PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on PEACH Stock are:—A. Burdett, Diamond, Excelsior, Grand Duke, Luther-borough, President, Tibbitts.

Available on MYROBOLAM Stock—Ang. Burdett, Grand Duke, Ponds, President. Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits. Sorts like Early Evans, Lutherborough and Tibbitts are really Damsons, and are very fine, if not better than the English Damson for the same purposes. See also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

**\*ANGELA BURDETT.**—Large, purple, fine dessert, slip, irregular bearer in coastal belt, one of the best, mid-season; blooms Sept. 9th.

**\*CHERRY PLUM (Red American).**—Me-dium, bright red, slip, extra early.

**COE'S GOLDEN DROP.**—Large, yellow, rich, slip, for cold districts only, late.

**\*DIAMOND.**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, tart, slip, prolific cropper, mid-season; blooms Sept. 12th.

**\*EARLY EVANS.**—Medium, blackish, purple, slip, sometimes shy, very early; blooms Sept. 9th.

**EARLY ORLEANS.**—Large, purple, sweet, slip, splits easily in wet, mid-season.

**\*EXCELSIOR (Jenkins).**—Large, round-ish, purple, heavy bloom, good flavor, sweet, prolific, slip, ripe mid-January, very good.

**GIANT.**—Enormous size, red, firm flesh, yellow, slip, good bearer, fine carrier, poor grower, mid-season.

**GRAND DUKE.**—Very large, blackish purple, fine flavor, slip, prolific, one of the best in cold climates, late.

**GREENGAGE.**—Medium, green, flavor unsurpassed, slip, requires cold cli-mates to bear well, mid-season.

**KING OF THE DAMSONS.**—Medium, blue, slip, frost plum, moderate grower, late.

**\*LUTHERBOROUGH.**—Medium, black, slip, heavy bearer, good for jam, un-usual flavor, mid-season.

**MERRYWEATHER (Damson).**—Medium, blue, Damson flavor, slip, good bearer, late.

**MONARCH.**—Large, roundish, oval, pur-plish blue, slip, good bearer, late.

**POND'S (Hungarian Prune).**—Large, red, slip, good cropper in suitable locality, an irregular bearer and uncertain grower, mid-season, often dies back.

**\*PRESIDENT.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer, slip, one of the best for cold climates, very late.

**TIBBITT'S.**—Medium, purple, prolific bearer, rather tart, slip, extremely early; blooms Sept. 9th.

## PRUNE PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on MYROBOLAM Stock—D'Agen, Robe, and Sugar.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but is now mostly applied to those Plums used for commercial drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry, meaty flesh and high percentage of sugar, which will dry with the stone in. Some of those not called prunes can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two highest grade commercial varieties. See Department of Agriculture Book-let No. 86.



**COATES 430.**—A selected type of French prune, being larger size and better qualities all round.  
**GOLDEN.**—Large, roundish oval, golden, skin thin, slip, late.  
**PACIFIC.**—Large, purple maroon, slip, good bearer, mid-season.  
**PRUNE d'AGEN (French).**—Medium, purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily, mid-season, slip.

**ROBE DE SARGEANT.**—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, heavy cropper, splits easily in wet, mid-season.  
**SPLENDOR.**—Medium, reddish purple, heavy bloom, firm, sugary, slip, prolific, early.  
**SUGAR.**—Medium, purple, extra sweet, slip, good bearer, early mid-season.  
**TRAGEDY.**—Large, purple, juicy and sugary, a fine table plum, early slip.

## JAPANESE & HYBRID PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.  
 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On PEACH Stocks available—Burbank, Early Gem, Narrabeen, Pasha, Paterson Early, Santa Rosa, Satsuma, Wickson, Wilson, Beauty.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds, and are now largely in favor both for fresh fruit and jam making.

**BALLEANA.**—Large, yellow and crimson, flesh firm, slip, prolific, late; blooms Sept. 12th.  
**BEAUTY.**—Medium, heart shaped, rich crimson, good flavor, early, scalds, good bearer.  
**BLOOD (Upright).**—Large, blackish, crimson, heart-shaped, flesh blood color, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.  
**BLOOD (Satsuma).**—Large, flat, red, heavy bloom, flesh red, semi-cling, weeping growth, good bearer, a favorite, late.  
**BURBANK.**—Large, cherry red, lilac bloom, firm flesh, yellow, great cropper, slip, requires good soil, early.  
**CHALCO.**—Large, flattish, reddish purple, firm, yellow flesh, fine flavor, slip, fair bearer, mid-season.  
**CLIMAX.**—Very large, bright crimson, good flavor, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas, splits easily in wet.  
**DISCOVERY.**—Large, crimson, good quality, flesh rosy crimson and firm, cling, good bearer, ripe mid-December.  
**DORIS.**—Medium, blackish purple, firm yellow flesh, slip, good bearer, good for jam, late, colors early; blooms Sept. 12th.  
**EARLY GEM.**—Small, dark crimson, good carrier, fair bearer, extra early.  
**EARLY JEWEL.**—Medium, bright red, juicy, fine flavor, slip, uncertain bearer, yellow flesh, very early.  
**KELSEY (Purple Monster).**—Extra large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish, fine flavor, slip, heavy bearer, scalds easily on coast, good carrier, late, good inland; blooms Sept. 10th.

**McNAMARA SEED.**—A plum from N.Z. of large size, fine flavor, mid-season.  
**NARRABEEN.**—Large, flattish, skin reddish with yellow dots, flesh yellow, juicy, sugary, small stone, good cropper, splits easily; ripens mid-January.  
**OCTOBER PURPLE.**—Large, purple, flesh yellow, very sweet, prolific, slip, scalds easily on coast, mid-season; blooms Sept. 12th.  
**PASHA.**—Large, oval, red cheek, uncertain bearer, flesh yellow, slip, early.  
**PATERSON EARLY.**—Medium, bright crimson, firm yellow flesh, good bearer, early.  
**PATERSON LATE.**—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March; blooms Sept. 12th.  
**PURPLE KING.**—Large, roundish, skin dark crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good flavor, uncertain bearer, late.  
**REMA.**—A N.Z. seedling of extra good flavor and good size. 2/-.  
**SANTA ROSA.**—Large, oval, purplish crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good cropper, ripens Xmas, upright grower, one of the best; blooms Sept. 9th.  
**SATSUMA HYBRID.**—An improved cherry plum, larger, firmer and much sweeter, reddy purple, covered with heavy bloom, good for cooking or dessert.  
**SHIRO.**—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, fine quality, good carrier, good for home use and jam, prolific, early; blooms Sept. 12th.



**SULTAN.**—Large, oval, dark crimson, flesh crimson, firm, slip, prolific, early; blooms Sept. 12th.

**WICKSON.**—Very large, heart-shaped, yellow, red cheek, slip, prolific, good for home use, ripens middle of January; blooms Sept. 12th.

**WILSON.**—Medium large, bright crimson, flesh yellow, grand shipper, slip, ripens last week November. The best early; blooms Sept. 10th.

**WRIGHT'S PROLIFIC.**—Large, crimson, flesh red, firm, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.

## PERSIMMONS

Propagated on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations, the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds color early, and are best left on tree till late in Autumn, for if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first year or two and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality. Trees should not be planted too near a house, as when flowering and setting fruit an offensive odour is noticeable.

**COSTATA.**—Medium, conical, salmon yellow, flesh light yellow, almost seedless, good bearer, very late.

**DELICIOUS.**—Large, yellow, flattish, good bearer, fine flavor, late.

**DIA DIA MARU.**—Large, rather flat, deep orange, seedless, irregular bearer, late.

**GAILEY.**—Small, conical, good flavor, heavy bearer, dull red, flesh dark. Used for pollinating.

**GORGEOUS.**—Large, good quality, good bearer, good autumn foliage.

**HAYAKUME.**—Very large, round, vermilion, flesh brownish, rich, late.

**HAYCHEYA.**—Very large, heart-shaped, vermilion, yellow flesh, fine flavor, irregular bearer, early.

**KINGCOT.**—Very large, roundish, yellow, prolific, mid-season.

**KUROKUMO.**—Large, almost round, yellow, good cropper, late.

**LARGE FLAT.**—Large, flattish, yellow, bears well, late.

**MYOTAN.**—Large, yellow, round, fine flavor, good bearer, late.

**NIGHTINGALE.**—Medium, heart-shaped, yellow flesh, seedless, prolific, suited for warm, humid climates.

**NITARU.**—Large, square, flattish, yellowish red, irregular bearer, late.

**OKAME.**—Large, oblate, dark red, yellow flesh, fine quality, few seeds, prolific.

**ORMOND.**—Medium, conical, deep red, tough skin, flesh orange, meaty, good quality, very late.

**TAMOPAN.**—Large, rather flat, with a constriction about the middle, golden red, tough skin, seedless.

**TENANASCHI (Seedless).**—Large, heart-shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest, and one of the best.

**TRIUMPH.**—Medium, yellowish red, flattish, flesh yellow, fine quality, prolific, late.

**TSUNO MARGHARI.**—Medium, deep yellow, peculiar shape, rich flavor, good bearer, fine autumn foliage, late.

**TSURO GAKI.**—Medium, long, yellow, fine flavor, seedless, mid-season.

**WRIGHT'S PROLIFIC.**—Medium, yellow, good quality, prolific bearer.

**YEDDO ISCHI.**—Large, round, vermilion, good flavor, very late.

**YEMON (Cross Bun).**—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, the best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly, very late.

**ZENJI MARU.**—Medium, yellowish red, egg-shaped, flesh brown, many seeds, sweet, not a market sort, can be eaten when quite hard, mid-season.

## FIGS

All grown from cuttings off bearing trees.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in a warm, dry climate and prefer sandy, loamy, open soil, well drained, where roots can reach water; in black soils or clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense.

Figs are easily damaged by exposure, and the roots must never be allowed to dry out, and in planting see that the top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut down to 9-20 inch and the fibrous roots shortened in closely. In frostless regions fruits will often develop through the winter and so ripen in the spring.

**BLUE PROVINCE.**—Medium, bluish purple, very prolific, strong grower, unusual flavor, late.

**BLACK GENOA.**—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, luscious, good.

**BROWN TURKEY.**—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive, good.

**CELESTE.**—Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, good for warm humid climates.

**ST. DOMERQUE.**—Medium, purplish black, flesh dark red, prolific.

**WHITE ADRIATIC.**—Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, fair grower.

**WHITE GENOA.**—Medium, greenish yellow, good bearer, moderate grower.

**YELLOW ISCHIA.**—Medium, greenish yellow, very sweet, prolific, the so-called Sugar Fig.

## LOQUATS

Propagated on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting. 2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and makes a profitable, evergreen breakwind in suitable districts. The safest time to plant is late autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in spring, and when fully ripe may be eaten fresh, and also excellent for jellies, jams, pies, etc. Require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number, or else cut a number of bunches out altogether. The thinning of individual bunches will give the finest quality and best size.

**CHAMPAGNE.**—Large, yellow, good flavor, good bearer, cream flesh. 3/6.

**BOASLEY'S.**—Large, yellow, fleshy, reliable cropper, spreading grower, mid-season, cream flesh.

**CALIFORNIAN ADVANCE.**—Large, golden yellow, productive, late, cream flesh.

**CHATSWORTH.**—Very large, yellow, fleshy, good cropper, late, cream flesh.

**EARLY RED.**—Medium, yellow, good flavor, early, and good bearer; orange flesh.

**GIGANTIC.**—Very large, yellow, good bearer, strong grower; cream flesh.

**GOLDEN SHORELAND.**—Large, golden yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

**HEARD'S.**—Extra large, yellow, best market sort in N.S.W., mid-season; cream flesh.

**HUNTER.**—Large, yellow, regular bearer, cream flesh.

**JAPANESE.**—Resembles Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter, rather tart, late; white flesh.

**SEWELL'S ENORMITY.**—Large size, yellow, good bearer, moderate grower, late; orange flesh.

**TANAKA.**—Large, pale yellow, good bearer, late; orange flesh. 3/6.

**THALES.**—Large, yellow, good bearer, very late; orange flesh. 3/6.

**THAMES PRIZE.**—Large, yellow, fleshy, good quality, good bearer, late.

## MEDLARS

Propagated on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere; fruits should be picked when hard, and kept in a cool place to soften.

**COMMON.**—Medium, round, brownish, good bearer.

**GEANT.**—Large, round, brown, good flavor, heavy bearer.

**GROSS FRUITS.**—Large, round, brown, fine flavor, good bearer.

**MONSTROUS (Dutch).**—Large, round, brown, good bearer, fine flavor.

**ROYAL.**—Medium, brown, fine flavor, very prolific.

## MULBERRIES

Commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere, but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.



**ABUNDANCE.**—Long, slender, glossy black, tart, prolific, strong grower.

**BLACK ENGLISH.**—Large, black, very sweet, requires a cold or dry climate to do very well, very subject to black spot on the humid coastal belt. 2/6.

**GORGEOUS.**—Extra large, jet black, superior quality, good bearer.

**HICKS.**—Large, glossy black, sub-acid flavor, the best for the coastal belt, often bears two crops a year, the earliest, and very prolific in districts where frosts are light.

**PROLIFIC.**—Small, black, prolific bearer, strong grower.

## QUINCES

Propagated on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; give best results in low moist soil and situations, but will thrive anywhere and with very little care; extremely useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

**BOURGEAUT.**—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.

**CHAMPION.**—Large, pear-shaped, yellow, fine flavor, prolific, late.

**FULLER.**—Medium, yellow, prolific, fine flavor, very early.

**MASTER'S.**—Medium, yellow, good quality, bears well, the earliest.

**MISSOURI.**—Very large, yellow, mild flavor, bears well, scalds at times, early, blooms Sept. 24th.

**PINEAPPLE.**—Large, yellow, smooth, tender flesh, heavy bearer, mid-season.

**PORTUGAL.**—Large, deep yellow, heavy bearer, one of the best, splits easily in rain, late, blooms Sept. 24th.

**REA'S.**—Large, roundish, yellow, fine quality, mid-season, blooms Sept. 17th.

**SYMRNA.**—Large, yellow, tender, prolific, mid-season.

**VANDIEMAN.**—Medium, yellow smooth, fine flavor, mid-season.

## OLIVES

Commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

In pots. 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in poorish soils and temperate climates, although fairly hardy; chiefly used for oil, pickling and canning. Make fine breakwinds and tall hedges in suitable climates, thriving with a minimum of care and water. For further guidance see Bulletin 82, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

**BOUQUETTIER.**—Medium, good bearer, valuable for oil.

**BLACK ITALIAN.**—Large, fine flavor, good for pickling.

**CORREGGOLIA.**—Medium, good bearer, good for oil-making.

**HARDY'S MAMMOTH.**—Very large, good flavor, good for oil or canning.

**LARGE FRUITED.**—Large size, good flavor, good for canning.

**LUCCA.**—Medium, heavy bearer, high oil percentage.

**NEVADILLO BLANCO.**—Large, good flavor, fair bearer, good for canning and pickling.

**PICHOLINE.**—Medium, oblong, prolific bearer, good for oil.

**PIGALE.**—Medium, fine flavor, good bearer, good for oil.

**SALOME.**—Medium, fine flavor, good bearer, good for oil or pickling.

**VERDALE.**—Medium, good for oil, good bearer.

## NUTS

Under this heading we have grouped various kinds of nut-bearing trees suitable for different climates. Most nut trees thrive best in deep, rich, free, cool, well-drained soils, and we would **SPECIALLY EMPHASISE** the need for regular and copious waterings during the two seasons immediately after planting, as nut trees seem to be easily injured by dryness when not thoroughly established, and the watering enables them to get their roots deep down in the soil. A profitable crop if grown on suitable soils and climates, for at present the markets are under-supplied with local nuts.

### ALMONDS

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grow and flower well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

**BURBANK'S.**—Medium size, good bearer, late bloomer, flowers Aug. 27th.

**EARLY JORDAN.**—Large, paper shell, early flowerer, upright grower.

**EUREKA.**—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan, paper shell, heavy cropper.

**GOLDEN STATE.**—Large, soft shell, smooth kernel, regular bearer, flowers Aug. 26th.

**HARRIOTT'S.**—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel, regular bearer.

**HATCHE'S (Calif. Papershell).**—Large, Shell very thin, good bearer, promising here, flowers Aug. 10th.

**I.X.L.**—Large, paper shell, heavy bearer, good grower, flowers Aug. 20th.

**LEWELLING.**—Medium size, soft shell, best cropper in coastal belt, flowers Aug. 18th.

**NONPAREIL.**—Medium size, thin shell, prolific, weeping growth.

**PAPER SHELL.**—Large, paper shell, good bearer, flowers Aug. 12th.

## CHESTNUTS

Commence bearing 3rd to 8th year after planting.

2/3 each, 24/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These nut-bearing trees are most suitable for cold climates, although the Japanese kinds do well on the coastal belt. Nuts of these are usually roasted before eating.

**JAPANESE TAMBA.**—Large, bears early, makes a fine tree.

**SPANISH (Castanea vesca).**—The well-known Sweet Chestnut, a fine shade

tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing about the sixth season of planting.

## FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

Commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

A small nut-bearing tree of good quality, medium sized nuts, only suitable for cool, moist climates with a good, even summer rainfall to develop and mature the nuts. These grow well in warmer climates, but rarely produce any nuts. We recommend the planting of these as mixed as possible, as inter-pollination is an important factor if payable crops are to be secured. Owing to small stock available, selection of varieties must be left to us.

## MACADAMIAS

Come into bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

An evergreen native nut tree, with very ornamental dense dark green foliage, growing about 20 to 30ft. high, bearing good crops of round, extremely hard-shelled nuts about one inch in diameter of first-class flavor, and having a white kernel rich in oil resembling the Brazil nut but far superior; are usually sold in the shops as Queensland Scrub or Popple nuts. When transplanting these, always shade plants thoroughly from sun until they begin to grow, or they will wither, and often gradually die. Seem to thrive best in the coastal belts with fairly high humidity.

**Macadamia Integrifolia.**—Dark glossy green smooth leaf, few serrations, very prolific, and bears more or less all the year round, very rich quality, shells medium tough.

**Macadamia Ternifolia (Greer's Thin Shell).**—A thinner shell than others, good bearer, round nut, seedlings only. 3/6.

**Greer's (Medium Shell).**—Large nut, round shape, good cropper, fine quality.

**Greer's (Oval Thin Shell).**—Fair cropper, but not so good quality as others.

**Macadamia (Seedlings).**—From selected nuts.

## PECANS

An extremely fast-growing deciduous nut tree, closely allied to the walnut, equal in flavor, etc., but by some considered superior, and which is suitable for both warm and cold climates. Does best in deep rich soil, with plenty of water.

Come into bearing 5-12 years after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

**Frostscher.**—Large nut, good grower and bearer, thin shell, grafted. 7/6 each.

**Pecan.**—Seedlings from selected nuts, begin bearing at 8 to 12 years.

**Success.**—Large, thin shelled nuts, good bearer, fair grower, grafted. 7/6 each.



## PISTACHE

A nut-bearing tree suitable for the dry inland climates, producing a medium sized nut, having a delicate flavor, and with these one male must be planted to every six females or less in order to ensure proper pollination. Chiefly used for flavoring confectionery.

So far only an ornamental variety is available.

Comes into bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

Price 2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

|                                                                                                                        |                                           |
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| P. Chinensis.—A beautiful autumn foliage, rivalling the Japanese Maple, and being suitable for warm climates. We would | recommend planting in place of the Maple. |
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## WALNUT

A fairly quick-growing tree, suitable for cool, moist climates, having a fairly even summer rainfall, and under which conditions usually bears good crops of nuts, but, if planted where too dry, nuts often fall off before being properly developed. Kinds suitable for warm climates are at present unavailable owing to the difficulty of propagating them.

Come into bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

2/3 each, 24/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

|                                                                           |                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Californian Black (Juglans California).—Large, hard-shelled, good grower. | Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus).—Large, hard shell, early fruiting, good bearer. |
| English (Juglans Regia).—Large, common, well known.                       | Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—Large, hard-shelled, good flavor, heavy bearer.    |

## BANANAS

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, with abundant moisture, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary, and are best planted during September and October. When frosts are too severe the fruit ripens woody and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart, and on light soils, such as should be planted at least 16in. deep but not more than 20in., and in stiff clay soils about 10 to 12 in. is deep enough, while about 15in. gives the best results in medium soils. See booklets issued by the Department of Agriculture.

|                                                                         |                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAVENDISH.—Large, yellow, tender to frost, good bearer, dwarf grower.   | PLANTAIN.—Large, yellow, cooking; stands cold fairly well.  |
| GROS MICHEL.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, tender to frost, tall grower. | RAJAH.—Large, green, good flavor, resists cold fairly well. |
| SUGAR.—Small, yellow, sweet, stands cold well, fair bearer.             |                                                             |

## FEIJOAS

(Pineapple Guava)

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Grafted Trees. 5/- each, where not otherwise priced.

An attractive evergreen, growing about 12ft. to 15ft. high, of fine ornamental appearance, which can be shaped to a compact shape on ledge and, being extremely hardy, can be grown almost anywhere in N.S. Wales. The foliage is a combination of glossy green and silvery gray, while the strong flowers are whitish purple with red stems. Fruit ripens in April and May, and resemble guavas in shape, and usually fall on the ground, and should then be stored until ripe. The flesh is a clear color, with minute seeds, having a delicate flavor all its own, giving out a strong penetrating aroma when ripe. Good as a fresh fruit or for jellies, jam, etc. Planting two varieties for pollination purposes is recommended. Grafted plants will not be ready before June.

**CHOICEANA.**—Fruit oblong, about 3 in. long, 2½ in. thick, rich flavor, good bearer, skin greenish.

**COOLIDGEII.**—The best, but requires a pollinator; medium size flowers, peak-shaped, skin smooth and greenish, flavor good, excellent bearer, self-fertile, and should not require pollination.

**SUPERBA.**—Large, oval, or apple-shaped, rich flavor, greenish skin, fair bearer.

**SEEDLINGS.**—Suitable for ornamental plantings or hedges, often bear crops of good fruit, but there is no certainty as to size, crop, or quality. 2/-.

## GUAVAS

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Finely flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. The Purple requires little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches; but the Yellow gives best fruits if pruned hard and then thinned out.

**PURPLE (Cheery or Strawberry).**—Medium, purplish red, bears two or more crops a year, makes a superfine jelly, evergreen, ornamental shrub, will grow almost anywhere, and is very hardy.

**PARKER'S.**—Large, creamy yellow, creamy white flesh, flavor not equal to yellow, fair bearer, semi-deciduous.

**YELLOW.**—Large, yellow, pink flesh, aromatic flavor, good dessert, good bearer, very profitable in suitable localities, ripens in late autumn, semi-deciduous.

## JUJUBES

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price 5/- each, where not otherwise priced.

Chinese Jujubes (botanically *ziziphus jujuba*), the fruits of which are called Tsao by the Chinese, and often called red dates by Europeans resident there, owing to the similarity in appearance and texture to the ordinary dried date. A very hardy deciduous tree, thriving best in warm, dry climates, and withstands temperatures below zero, and also does well on alkaline soils. Blooms late in spring thus avoiding all danger from spring frosts and is an early small and regular prolific bearer of fruits, usually ripening in March, about 1 or 2 inches in length, having a smooth brittle skin of rich dark brown color. The flesh is sweet, crisp and rather dry when fresh, and will probably be no more relished when cooked in a sugary syrup and allowed to dry. Do not bear well near the sea coast, and prefers drier air, although not particular as to soil and care, and will respond quickly to water and manure. Grafted plants available, which will not be ready before June.

**LANG.**—Large, pear-shaped, 1½ to 2 ins. long, red color, mellow flavor, good bearer. 7/6.

**LI.**—Very large, almost round, often 2 inches diameter, stone small, good eating or for processing, late.

**MU SHING HONG.**—Medium, oblong, fair bearer, red-brown color, keeps well.

**SUI MEN.**—Medium, long fruit, good bearer.

**TA.**—Large, roundish, dark brown-red color, medium grower.

**TA HONG.**—Medium, round, dark red-brown color, good bearer.

**TANG.**—Medium, roundish, brown-red color, fair bearer.

**TA YUAN.**—Large, oblong fruit, good bearer.

**SEEDLINGS.**—Often bear good crops of fruit, but usually is very small and inferior than the named varieties. 2/-.

## PINEAPPLES

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

Rooted Suckers, in pots 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in most places along the coastal belt and in other sheltered positions where the full force of winter frosts are not felt. Plant 2 ft. apart in rows 2 ft. apart, and every seventh row is skipped to



leave a path, or else plant 12 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with 6ft. separating each pair of rows. Do not manure with superphosphate.

**CAYENNE (Smooth Leaf).**—Large, deep yellow, spineless leaves, good quality, prolific bearer, one of the best.

**RIPLEY QUEEN.**—Large, golden yellow, good quality, heavy bearer; one of the best commercial kinds.

## POMEGRANATES

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates. Hardy, deciduous shrubby trees, with extra large handsome ornamental fruits, with large, showy, scarlet flowers. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require moderate pruning to produce regular crops. These are now largely used in California for crushing the juice out, which is used as a beverage.

**COMMON.**—Large, bright crimson, rather astringent flavor, fair bearer.

**GRANADA DE REGISES.**—Large, crimson, good bearer, sweet flavor, good.

**KRYMISI KABUGH.**—Large, deep crimson, good flavor and bearer.

**KRYLEZY.**—Large, bright crimson.

**PAPERSHELL.**—Large, bright crimson, sweet flavor, thin skin, good bearer.

**NEGRO - MONSTREUX.**—Large, rich crimson, good flavor, good bearer. 2/-.

**SWEET FRUITED.**—Large, bright crimson, sweet, fair bearer.

**SPANISH RUBY.**—Large, bright scarlet, thin skin, sweet, fair bearer, moderate grower.

**WONDERFUL.**—Large, brilliant crimson, pulp rich garnet, juicy, fine flavor, prolific.

**YELI-SLADSKI.**—Large, brilliant crimson, good bearer.

## PASSION VINES

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in free-loamy soils in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time except during the cold winter months. Very quick growing, with large 3-lobed bright green leaves, bearing heavy crops of dull purplish red fruits from 9 months after planting. The fruits are aromatic and can be eaten fresh and used for salads, jams, jellies, ices, drinks, etc. Largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Usually bearing two crops a year, the main usually ripening in February-March, but by pruning away the fruiting growth in November it is possible to force fruiting laterals for the winter crop, which is usually most profitable. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart, on trellises 10 feet apart. B. and B. and any quick acting manures are the best for this fruit. In colder climates they live longer, and are slower to begin bearing. Better known as granadilla in U.S.A. and South Africa. See folder issued by the Department of Agriculture.

**BANANA (Tacsonia Mollissima).**—About 3 to 4 inches long, yellow, meaty, not as good flavor as Purple; and better suited for salads than as fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental, rapid grower and long-lived. In pots, 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

**PURPLE (Passiflora Edulis).**—Large, purple, good for salads and eating fresh, the best commercial kind. In pots, 9d. each, 7/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.

**PERFECTA.**—Extra large fruit, sweet. In pots, 1/- each, 10/- doz.

## RHUBARBS

Price, 6d. each, 5/- per dozen.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring, preferably cow or animal droppings. Plant 3 feet apart in rows, with rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and for best results do not plant the crown of the plants below the ground level.

**COMMON.**—Large stalks, reddish crimson, hardy and prolific.

**TOPP'S WINTER.**—Medium stalks, fine quality, winter grower.

## GRAPE VINES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting. Cuttings Own Rooted.

Price, 9d. each; 8/- per dozen; £2/10/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Before planting, all vines should have the roots cut back to 3-6 inches from cutting, and all broken and bruised roots removed. The top of the vine should be pruned back

to the strongest cane, and left so that it has 2 or 3 good strong buds.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

**Planting of Grafted Grapes.**—Failures can be avoided by raking the earth up around the plant well above the grafted part, say to within 2 or 3 inches of the point where they should be cut back. This must be done directly after planting and should be removed 2 to 3 months later, and any roots shot out above the graft cut off and the soil again raked up around the plant. The soil can be permanently removed the following winter. Where irrigation is necessary the water should be led around the mound of soil.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden, are prohibited from being sent outside that area. However, we have now made arrangements for a grower outside this area to supply all our orders for grape vines, which will be despatched direct to our clients. See Booklet No. 140 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

(Those marked with a star are vine grapes).

The following kinds only are available:—

\***ALICANTE BOUCHET.**—Commercial dark wine variety, with beautiful red foliage in autumn.

**BLUE IMPERIAL (Oulbade or Cimant).** Medium, blue-back belly, very sweet, early.

**BLACK PRINCE.**—Black, large berries, good for table, late.

\***BLACK SHIRAZ.**—Makes the best dark wine for the London market; the true Persian Shiraz.

**BAXTER'S SHERRY.**—White, heavy bearer, amber green, large, late.

**BLACK HAMBRO.**—Large berries and bunch, black, good bearer; the best for coastal districts.

**CORNICHON (Rubyscan Black—Black Lady's Finger).**—Black, large berry, painted, very late, fleshy.

**DARIA (Oharez).**—White, large berry and bunch, very fleshy, very late; will ship to London.

**DORADILLO (White Mohillan).**—White, large bunches, very heavy bearer, good table grape, also makes good brandy; late.

**FLAME TOKAY.**—Large, pinkish berries, good bearer, fleshy grape, late; prune spout.

\***FRONTIGNAC (Brown Muscat).**—Medium, nice grape to eat, makes a fine wine.

\***GORDO BLANCO (White Muscatel).**—One of the richest and best flavored white muscats, good bearer, large berries, very sweet, make a delightful wine; also Raisins, which are known as Golden Lexias.

\***GREENACHE.**—Blue, heavy bearer, dark wine variety.

\***HUNTER RIVER REISLING (Semilan).** This makes the well-known white wine (Southern), also the sparkling wine sold as Leeto.

**ISABELLA (American).**—Berries large, black, medium bunches, foxy flavor, slipskin, very vigorous grower; makes a good jam.

**LADY'S FINGER.**—Pinkish white berries, large berries, fleshy, late.

**MERAVACCA.**—Black, very sweet, good eating, good bearer, late.

**MUSCAT HAMBRO (Snow's Black Muscat).**—Berries and bunches large, black, fine flavor, good bearer, the best muscat, does well on coast; mid-season.

**MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA (White Muscatel).**—Berries large, amber color, fine flavor, subject to black spot near coast, good bearer.

\***PEDRO (Spanish Pedro).**—White, heavy bearer, makes a first-class light wine.

**RED PRINCE.**—Large berries and bunches, red, sweet, good, showy, late.

**RED ALICANTE.**—Large, sweet, good bearer, red, nice table grape, late.

**SULTANA.**—Medium, white, sweet, seedless, good bearer; the Sultana of commerce.

\***WHITE SHIRAZ (Uni Blanc).**—White, heavy bearer, makes a good white wine.

**WATHAM CROSS (Rosaki).**—Large, amber, good table grape, good bearer, fine flavor, also makes a good raisin; the dried bunches are known as Elemes.



**WORTHY HALL.**—Large, black, nice table grape, late.

**ZANTE CURRANT.**—Small berries, black, seedless, the Currant of Commerce;

good bearer when cinctured; the strongest grower of all; makes a good vine to screen off hot sun in hot, dry districts.

## BLACKBERRIES

Commence bearing 2-3 years after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Roots live for many years, but the canes only two years. These canes grow from the crown in the spring and live until the fruiting season the following year. When they die other canes are ready to take their place, and so strong and vigorous is the growth that in many cases they have overgrown everything else and have become a pest. Fruits ripen in February and March, and berries are only borne on the canes which are in their second season's growth, but this does not apply to the evergreen and Himalayan types.

**AGAWAM.**—Large, black.

**BLOWERS.**—Large, deep black.

**CHILDS.**—Large.

**DORCHESTER.**—Large, black.

**ELDORADO.**—Large, black.

**HIMALAYAN.**—Large black berry, heavy bearer, good quality, poor carrier, for home use only; ripens late autumn, very vigorous but non-sucking. 1/6.

**KATTATINY.**—Large.

**LAWTON.**—Large, black, prolific bearer; one of the best.

**MAMMOTH.**—Extra large.

**MARVEL BERRY (Hybrid).**—Large, black berries, good bearer, does not sucker like the ordinary, ripens November. 1/6.

**NEWMAN'S.**—Large.

**SNYDER.**—Large.

**WILSON EARLY.**—Large, early.

## DEWBERRIES

Come into bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also called Trailing Blackberries. Fruits ripen in late spring, November and December, bearing fruits on last season's growth, the same as Blackberries, and all old canes should be removed as soon as fruiting is finished. Roots live many years, and may be distinguished from Blackberry in that the growth is more trailing, and the Dewberry form new plants by rooting at the tips, while Blackberries propagate themselves by suckers; fruits are larger than Blackberries.

**LUCRETIA.**—Large, black.

**LUCRETIA RED.**—Large, blackish red.

## CURRANTS

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. each, 8/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate. See Gooseberries. Plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and cut back each year. Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

## GOOSEBERRIES

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. each, 8/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Two factors limit the growing of these—the heat of summer and lack of moisture. Gooseberries and currants are natives of cool, moist climates, and are easily injured by too long and too hot summers, although they are very hardy and withstand low winter temperatures without injury, but require regular rainfall during summer months.

Good crops only where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

## LOGANBERRIES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- each, 11/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fruiting in early summer; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich and moisture abundant, but, with reasonable attention, will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Being early flowerers, they are liable to frost injury, and fruits easily affected by sunscald and high winds. Plant 6 feet apart on square system, or on rich soils plant 6-8 feet apart in rows 8 feet wide.

|                                                                                                            |                                                                                            |
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| <p><b>BLACK FRUITED.</b>—Large, long, jet black, blackberry flavor, prolific, thorny, sweet, vigorous.</p> | <p><b>RED FRUITED.</b>—Large, long, crimson, raspberry flavor, prolific, spiny growth.</p> |
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## RASPBERRIES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 6d. each, 5/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a moist location and cold climate with regular summer rainfall to do really well, but will give fair results in districts not specially suited if well watered during the summer. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

## EVERGREEN RASPBERRIES

Come into bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

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| <p><b>PINKS.</b>—Large, crimson berries, ripens Sept., not much flavor, fair bearer.</p> | <p><b>RUBUS ELLIPTICUS.</b>—Golden yellow, very sweet, raspberry flavor, ripening Sept. to Nov., prolific bearer.</p> |
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## STRAWBERRIES

Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.

Price, 1/- a dozen, 5/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in March and April a crop can be secured the following Spring, and for best results do not plant the crown below the ground level. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners, as they appear, at least twice a year. See Booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <p><b>CRESWELL'S.</b>—Large, red, fine flavor, hardy, prolific, best coastal variety.</p> <p><b>ILLAWARRA.</b>—Very large, red, good bearer, strong grower.</p> <p><b>FENDALCINO.</b>—Large berry, dark red, good flavor, bears early and heavily, but must be interplanted with other kinds to pollinate.</p> | <p><b>KING EDWARD VII.</b>—Long - shaped berry, bright red, good flavor, strong grower, ripens end of October.</p> <p><b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>—Large, good bearer, liked by some.</p> <p><b>RHODES SPECIAL.</b>—Large, long berry, red, heavy and early bearer, rather soft, ripens early October; good for home use.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>ACTINIDA SINENSIS</b> (Chinese Gooseberry).—A very fast growing climber with large foliage, bearing fruits of very fine gooseberry-like flavor, ripening in March, and which keeps 3 to 4 months. Seedlings 2/6.</p> | <p><b>ASPARAGUS</b> (Conovers).—1/6 per doz., 10/- per 100.</p> <p><b>AVOCADA MEXICANA</b> (Persea Americana).—Extra large, salad fruits, with rich nutty oily flavor, sub-tropical, seedlings only. 3/-.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



**BRAZILIAN CHERRY** (*Eugenia Uni-flora*).—Small fruit, red. 2/-.

**CASIMAROA EDULIS** (White Sapote).—Strong growing tree, with large divided leaves, as hardy as the orange; large, flattish, yellowish fruits; soft, melting flesh; said to be a good fruit for digestive trouble. Seedlings 2/6.

**CHERIMOYA OR CUSTARD APPLE** (*Annona Cherimolia*).—Seedling, 2/6. Large, heart-shaped fruits; trees grow about 20 to 30 feet high; green color skin, roughened; flesh smooth white; very rich flavor; will only stand light frosts and should be pruned in September; semi-deciduous. Grafted kinds available only in August. 7/6.

**CHINESE RAISIN** (*Hovenia Dulcis*).—Small, woody fruit, fine flavor. 2/-.

**DAVIDSONIA PRURIENS** (E. 15).—Large, plum-like purple fruits, flesh purple, sub-acid, few seeds. 2/-.

**JUNEBERRY** (*Amelanchier*).—2/6 each.

**ELEAGNUS LONGIPES**.—Red berries, ripening in early summer. 2/-.

**MANGO** (*Mangifera Indica*).—Large, greenish yellow fruits, seedlings from selected fruits; should only be planted in protected frostless districts. 2/6.

**MONSTERA DELICIOSA**.—Slow growing, semi-tropical climber, with large conical-shaped fruits and extra large handsome foliage. 3/6.

**PAW PAWS** (*Papaya*).—Large, greenish, mellow-like yellow fruits, fine luscious flavor, rapid grower, very large leaves, 1 to 2 feet across at the top of the trunk; requires warm, sunny, well-drained location, with ample water and fertiliser; best suited for coastal, semi-tropical, or sheltered ——— locations; at least 3 plants should be planted to ensure pollination. 2/-.

**TREE TOMATO** (*Cephomandra Betacea*).—Fruit about size of an egg, brownish, peculiar flavor. 2/-.

## Citrus Fruits

**STOCKS**.—No defined hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best Stock, as no definite data is available.

**LEMON STOCK** (*Citronelle*) is undoubtedly the best for stiff sub-soils, poorish lands, and quickest results, being of very vigorous healthy growth, and less care required for good returns. Is often considered short-lived due, we think, to the class of soil they are planted in, and it is the only Stock that has lived and thrived under all sorts of conditions, and nearly every variety has proved successful on this stock. Nearly 90 per cent. of citrus plantings are on this stock.

**ORANGE** (Sweet) Stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy sub-soil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years, but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on; resists salinity in soil better than Lemon; somewhat susceptible to foot rot.

**SOUR ORANGE OR SEVILLE** is sometimes used for silt soils, and is generally accepted as resisting more water and salt in soils than Orange or Lemon; producing thin-skinned fruit of fine quality which hangs well. Lemons do well on this stock. Owing to unsuitability of most nursery soils to growing saleable trees, they are rarely available. No good for light, dry, sandy soils.

**POMELOW** is sometimes asked for, but as there seems to be no special advantage with this stock, and on some soils a distinctly dwarfing effect, it is rarely grown by nurserymen. Best suited for moist soils with high humus content, but are less hardy and resistant to disease than orange stocks.

**TRIFOLIATA** is deciduous and the hardiest stock for citrus in common use; varieties budded on it are more resistant to frost and seem to retain the juice longer than on lemon. Has a strong dwarfing tendency in most soils, yet seems to suit deep, free, light, moist, sandy soils sometimes flooded, and usually grows a finer skinned fruit than the other stocks, but appears to be only suited for the one class of soil. European Mandarins do not appear to be influenced by the dwarfing tendency; the best stock for oonshii.

**SOILS**.—Although citrus thrive in many kinds of soil, deep rich, free, well-drained soils give the best returns, and orchards on this class of soil are usually long-lived. Freedom from severe frosts and high winds is also necessary for best results. Avoid soils and positions where moisture does not drain away readily.

**PLANTING DISTANCES**.—No specified distance can be given, as the proper spacing depends upon the soil, the stocks on which the variety is propagated, and the growth of the variety to be planted; but usually 20 to 25 feet apart is sufficient.



**TIME TO PLANT.**—We have frequent inquiries as to when is the best time to plant and we would point out that citrus trees can be planted whenever the weather conditions are favorable. The best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting, the exact date depending on your local weather conditions.

**HOLES DUG** should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding, and should be dug at planting or at most not more than a day or so before they are planted, as otherwise the soil will dry out too much.

**PLANTING.**—Evergreens at planting time need more careful treatment than deciduous trees; there necessarily must be a good deal of evaporation through the leaves, and this evaporation must be met by keeping the soil around the tree moist at once after planting. If holes are ready, plant at once, taking them from the package one by one as may be required, taking care that the roots are not exposed to the sun or wind more than necessary, first washing off any puddle, clay, or other material that may attach to the roots, so that the roots can be spread out and imbedded in the finest soil available to hand. Carry a bucket of water and dip the roots in just prior to placing the tree in position. Try and distribute the roots as evenly as possible, and when three-quarter filled press the soil down firmly so that when planted properly the leaves of the tree can be sharply pulled off without in any way loosening the tree; and if the butt is held one finds that it is hard to move. If moved easily it is not planted firmly enough. Then water if necessary, and when drained away fill in the remainder of the soil. We prefer in mild weather to leave the trees unpruned, but if weather is dry and high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry weather cut all the leaves off too, and then protect the stem as a further precaution. If by chance trees arrive dry, cut all the leaves off before planting, for as long as wood remains green and sound, the trees are alive and well and should transplant successfully, provided that the necessary protection from sun and wind is given. For full guidance see Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

**WATERING.**—When necessary we would suggest 2 to 4 gallons per tree immediately after the tree has been planted and the soil trodden down firmly, then when water has drained away, fill in the balance of the soil. Repeat waterings if weather makes it necessary. Can be made by hollowing out the soil around the stem to allow the water to be received into a basin, and when all the water has sunk away, and not till then, return the dry soil to the stem. Do not wait to do this until the leaves are withering, the stem shrivelling and going brown, and then perhaps blame the nurseryman. Citrus are often given up as dead when perfectly good, for until the trees become dried up and brown to the bud it is not dead.

**PROTECTION.**—Get the stem protected at once, and we find coarse grass, straw, reeds, newspaper, bagging, tied loosely with string, as good as anything for this purpose, or apply a good coat of whitewash. This shading should be left on until a growth of 6 to 12 inches long has developed. If young shoots start out lower down the stem they should be lopped off.

**MULCHING** is very beneficial to citrus trees as it maintains moisture in the soil and an even temperature around the tree. Hay, straw, grass, bushes, reeds, or any litter will serve the purpose.

**FAILURES.**—It sometimes happens that some trees have died off or refused to grow, and we are asked to place free such failures. We regret that it is impossible to comply with such a request for we have no control over the trees once they leave the nursery. When trees arrive in good condition it is possible to plant and get them established with little loss, provided they are given the special care and attention necessary and that the weather conditions are fairly favorable. Unfortunately planting is sometimes followed by severe frosts, drought, and scorching winds, and some of the trees may succumb. In the majority of cases the loss is through no fault of ours and is often an inevitable result of adverse circumstances.

**PACKING.**—For long distance shipments we pack in cases with the roots puddled and moist sawdust, but when despatched by rail train we pack in straw with roots packed in wet straw and in either case trees should arrive in good condition and transplant successfully.



**PRUNING.**—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive long growth or any undesirable branches that would, if unchecked, tend to make the tree lopsided. So that the tree will be strong, compact, and symmetrical, some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out. Bearing trees in good condition require little pruning beyond the removal of all dead, decayed and injured wood; but if left it provides a host for fungus diseases. Severe pruning of healthy trees is unnecessary, and a reduction of the crops usually follows in proportion to the severity of the pruning.

**MANURES.**—Any good farmyard manure is beneficial, or any fertiliser containing large amounts of organic matter give best results. Under this heading cover crops should be planted. These are the two most effective ways of keeping the soil active and alive. For artificial manures, we would suggest a mixture of 6cwt. of ammonia, 3 cwt. of super for inland orchards, and the addition of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of sulphate of potash for use in the coastal areas, and to use 1lb. of this mixture for each year of the age of the tree. Re-soiling is also very effective. Never place manure in contact with roots of newly planted trees.

**WIND-BREAKS.**—These are most necessary, and have a very important bearing upon production, for wind causes a large percentage of the crops to fall off, scars the fruit, causes quicker decay, and sometimes defoliates the trees.

**THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.**—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees, for citrus fruits do not come to perfection the first year of bearing.

**SEEDLESS FRUITS** are not likely to remain so if varieties containing many seeds are situated close together, for the bees and insects are likely to pollinate the seedless varieties.

**NAVEL REMARKS.**—These are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but somewhat fickle and unreliable croppers, and unless soils and conditions specially suit them they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable.

**BLOOD ORANGE COLOR.**—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show red color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

**OFF-SEASON CROPS** sometimes occur in citrus fruits, but with late kinds we recommend that they be cut away, as the off-season crop does not usually ripen at a profitable period and causes the usual crop to be light.

**CINCTURING.**—This is sometimes practiced to enable a tree to carry a larger crop, particularly when yield promises to be light and prices high. Usually fruits are finer in skin and texture of flesh is better, but unless the tree is in a good, healthy, thrifty, vigorous condition, is not advisable, and it is also necessary to give extra fertilisation and care to offset the shock and heavy yield, and we doubt whether it should be done more often than every other year. The best time for cincturing is usually when the flowers are about 2-3rds dropped, or when the last blossoms still remain laying, or the north side of the tree not earlier and not much later; much about the same period as when currant vines are cinctured. The usual practice is to cut around the trunk a few inches above the ground; the cut must be made down to the wood; that is, the cut must go through to the earlier layer, the knife should be extremely sharp and thin, since this injures the bark much less than a cut from a trick bladed knife.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUD SELECTION SOCIETY LIMITED IDEALS AND ACTIVITIES

For some years it has been recognised that in most orchards there are trees that rarely produce sufficient fruits to be payable whilst other trees are more constant producers of good quality and payable crops, so that with the view to enabling nurserymen



to supply trees to planters of the most productive and remunerative standards, the above Society was formed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture and consists of representative fruit growers and nurserymen. The Society DOES NOT AND CANNOT make profits but merely exists to improve the fruit growing industry by making available for budding, selected buds from special trees of the best types of quality fruit and reputed good-bearing habits only. Trees from such buds should undoubtedly be more profitable and appeal to all progressive orchardists.

N.B.—Our purchases of buds for the season amounted to about 60 per cent. of the total sales of the Society. We can only offer Washington and Valencia for present planting, prices on application.

**Available on Orange Stocks.**—Price on application Washington, Valencia and Eureka.

**Available on Trifoliata Stocks.**—Price on application Valencia, Washington, White Siletta, Lisban and Eureka Lem-

ons, Marsh Graps Fruit, Oumshir and Emperor Mandarins.

**Available on Senille Stocks.**—In limited quantities. Price on application Valencia, Washington, Eureka, Lisban, Marsh and Emperor.

## ORANGES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

**BYFIELD.**—Large, round, yellow, juicy, good flavor, seedless, good bearer, best described as a seedless Parramatta.

**GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL.**—Large, pale yellow, smooth, thin skin, free from rag, seedless, weak grower, early.

**GROVERLEY NAVEL.**—Large, yellow, flattish, not quite seedless, crops well, mid-season. The best Navel for poor soils.

**JAFFA.**—Medium, yellow, sweet, seedless, prolific, dwarf grower, early.

**JOPPA.**—Very large, yellow, prolific, strong grower, hangs well, mid-season.

**LATE VALENCIA.**—Large, yellow, skin smooth and thin, juicy, good cropper, hangs till others are gone, the best late.

**LUE GIM GONG.**—Large, deep orange, thin skin, rich, juicy, good flavor, hangs well, good bearer, strong grower, late.

**MALTESE BLOOD.**—Medium, yellow, tinted red, blood-red flesh when ripe, good bearer, dwarf grower, late.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**—Medium, long, orange yellow, fine flavor, heavy bearer, moderate grower, good keeper, late. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

**NORRIS EARLY.**—Very early, seedless, early maturity, fine texture of rind, medium size, good bearer. 3/6.

**PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.**—Medium, yellow, thin skin, good bearer, late.

**PARRAMATTA.**—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season, good on poorish soils.

**PARSON BROWN.**—The earliest commercial variety grown in Florida, medium size, oblong form, fine textured skin, good quality, and often sweet enough to market before properly colored. 3/6.

**PINEAPPLE.**—Medium to large, thin, tough, glossy skin, juicy, high color, fairly seedy, good shipper, fine dessert quality, very prolific, mid-season, valuable in shape, distinctive flavor. 3/6.

**RUBY BLOOD.**—Medium, sweet and juicy, skin reddish yellow, red flesh late in season, growth moderate, prolific.

**SURPRISE NAVEL.**—Medium large, roundish, tough, smooth, deep orange skin, rich flavor, seedless, good bearer. The best navel tried so far in Florida soils. 3/6.

**THOMPSON'S NAVEL.**—Large, yellow, fine shiny skin, must be marketed early.

**WASHINGTON NAVEL.**—Very large, yellow, superfine quality, on poor shallow soil, a shy cropper; should only be planted on well-drained, deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

**WHITE SILETTA.**—Large, pale yellow smooth skin, good cropper, under acid maturity tests this is a late variety; early.

## MANDARINS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Known as Tangerines in U.S.A. and South Africa. Having a distinct flavor of their own and usually peel easily and the sections of the fruit also separate readily as distinct from the orange. This class also includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and oranges.



**BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT.**—Large, deep yellow, thin skinned, rather tart here, heavy cropper, mid-season.

**EARLY IMPERIAL.**—Medium, yellow, sweet, thin skin, medium grower, requires deep, rich soil, early, ripens April.

**ELLENDALE BEAUTY.**—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well, late.

**EMPEROR.**—Very large, yellow, regular bearer, mid-season, the leading commercial variety of N.S. Wales.

**FEWTRELL'S.**—Large, yellow, juicy, many seeds, sweet and prolific, early.

**FAGAN'S BEAUTY.**—Large, flattish, thin smooth skin, sub-acid flavor, some fruits show navel mark, good bearer, hangs well, ripens late, very like Ellendale Beauty and Late Emperor in every way.

**KING.**—Very large, yellow, juicy, rough skin, quality fair, hangs well, prolific, requires good soil, late.

**MUSCIO.**—Yellow, flattish, very late, hangs well, juicy, good bearer, worth testing.

**PARKER'S.**—Large, puffy, loose skinned, good bearer, yellow, very early.

**SOVEREIGN.**—A Queen Seedling. 3/6.

**OONSHII (Satsuma).**—Large, greenish yellow, fair quality, seedless, stands frost well, pendulous dwarf habit, very early.

**SCARLET.**—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavor, heavy bearer, early.

**SEEDLESS EMPEROR.**—Identical with Emperor in quality, but more robust grower, and quite seedless. Fruits, so far, medium size only.

**THORNY.**—Medium, yellow, solid, flavor unsurpassed, good bearer, mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and manured to get good sized fruit. Makes good tub specimens.

## LEMONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

One lemon tree will be sufficient to supply a household with all the fruit necessary for culinary purposes, etc. Picked when turning light in color, or big enough, and stored for some time, they become more juicy and thin skinned than if left on tree to ripen. The tree is not quite as hardy as an orange. For full guidance in storing and curing, apply Department of Agriculture.

**COMMON.**—Large, yellow, sweet, rough-skinned, hardy, early.

**EUREKA (Sweet Rind).**—Medium to large, uniform, juicy, few seeds, yellow, good quality, thornless, early bearer, not as strong grower as Lisbon, but a better summer crop, almost everbearing, prolific.

**LISBON.**—Large, yellow, juicy, no superior in quality, prolific, heavily foliaged but tree thorny; good winter crops; shipper and keeper.

**IDEAL.**—A new lemon resembling Lisbon in growth and habit, large, yellow, good bearer. 3/6.

**MEYER.**—Large, roundish, orange color, juicy, early and prolific bearer, acid content below standard kinds, best suited for districts where other kinds fail, and will stand 12 degrees of frost without injury, semi-dwarf growth.

**VILLA FRANCA.**—Medium, yellow, thin-skinned, good quality, few thorns, not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

## CITRONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a marmalade of strong Citron flavor; can also be used 3 parts Citron to 1 of Pomelow to make a fine marmalade.

**BENGAL CITRON.**—Extra large, round, thick rind, pale yellow, good bearer, strong upright grower, good for preserving and peel.

**CITRON OF COMMERCE.**—Large, yellow, thick rough rind, lemon shape, low spreading growth, good bearer, used for candied peel.

## CUMQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting. Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for canning, marmalade, and crystallising. Small fruits about one inch in diameter with a flavor peculiarly its

own. Dwarfish growth of round shape. Early and extremely prolific bearers. Makes fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

**MARUMI (Round).**—Small, yellow, hardy, | **NAGAMI (Long).**—Small, yellow, oblong  
prolific. | shape, very prolific.

**MEIWA.**—Roundish, fruit slightly larger  
than Narumi; 3/6.

## LIMEQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.  
Price, 4/-, where not otherwise priced.

One of the finest small citrus fruits; it is a cross between the lime and oblong cumquat; tree medium size, of rapid growth, with small pointed leaves. Produces very heavy crops of fruit for 5 to 6 months of the year. Unlike the lime, it is quite hardy and is not damaged by frosts as low as 20 degrees.

**EUSTIS.**—Medium size, beautiful light yellow, thin-skinned, firm, very juicy, almost seedless, flavor very like that of | the limes, prolific bearer with good treatment.

## LIMES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.  
Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and generally used for the same purposes. One of the most valuable citrus fruits for beverage purposes, because of their characteristic flavor and quality.

**PERSIAN (or Sweet).**—Large, roundish, yellow, sickly sweet, very juicy, lime flavor, prolific.

**CALAMANDIN (C. Mitis).**—Small, roundish, fruits about one inch in diameter, very acid, like a lime, pleasantly flavored, and very good for salads, dressings, drinks and marmalade, etc., very early and prolific, with good treatment almost everbearing; 4/-.

**TAHITIAN.**—Large, greenish yellow, very juicy, nearly seedless, prolific, high acidity, good lime flavor. The best.

## POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, OR SHADDOCKS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.  
Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

The Pomelow, or, as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Are becoming more popular as a table fruit. Makes an extra fine marmalade, and are now being largely canned in California.

**DUNCAN.**—Large, quality excellent, good bearer, hardy and vigorous, late, hangs well in Florida, not seedless; 3/6.

**COMMON.**—Very large, yellow, roundish, sub-acid, very thick skin, prolific.

**FOSTER.**—Rose pink flesh, large, good bearer, seedy, a sport from Walters; 3/6.

**MARSH.**—Large, round, pale yellow, juicy, fine flavor, almost seedless, heavy cropper, good grower, best of all the commercial variety; mid-season.

**McCARTHY.**—Large, yellow, good dessert quality, prolific bearer, fruit is borne singly, late, not seedless; 3/6.

**WALTERS.**—Large dessert, quality good, somewhat seedy, very prolific, mid-season; 3/6.

## SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges)

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.  
Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds, and can be used as a grape fruit.

**SEVILLE COMMON.**—Large, yellow, juicy, very prolific, not seedless.

**SEVILLE FLAT.**—Large, round, smooth, juicy, yellow, good bearer.



POOR MAN'S.—Very large, round, yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, fair bearer, good marmalade sort, not a true Seville in flavor, dwarfish grower, largely used

in N.Z. as a grape fruit of which we have the two best selected types available.

## TANGELOS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 3/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

New citrus fruits originated by the United States Department of Agriculture in crossing the Mandarin (Tangeline) and Pomelow, producing hybrids of varying characteristics but retaining all the best qualities of their parents. Easily grown, early and extremely prolific bearers; extra fine for juice.

SAMPSON.—The best known and are of the best. Medium size, round, golden yellow color, with a distinctly pleasant flavor of its own, fruit colors early

but do not pick until sweet, which usually is not until early spring, early and prolific cropper.

*Please Note our New Address :*

# L. P. Rosen & Son

*Nurserymen*

FERNHILL NURSERIES

Pennant Hills Road

CARLINGFORD

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

(Late of Epping)

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TO THOSE ON OUR MAILING  
LIST

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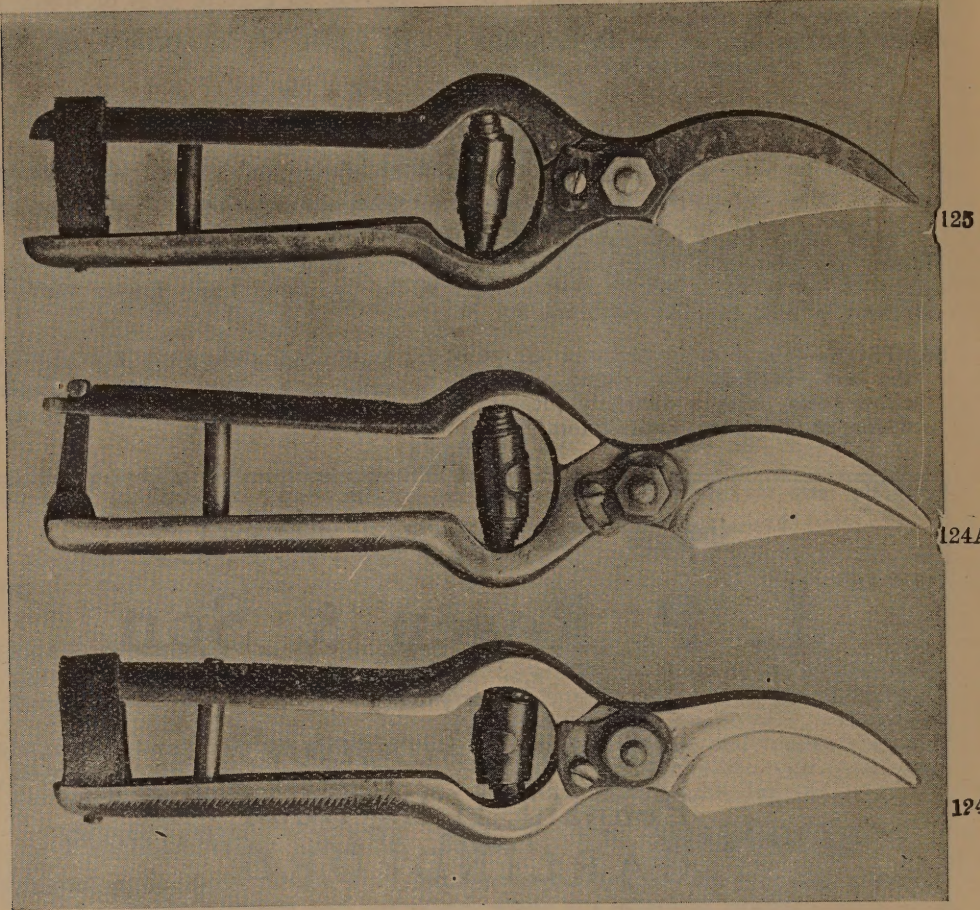
If you do not receive our Catalogue before mid-April, it has either gone astray, or by some unaccountable error has been overlooked. A reminder will be appreciated, and the oversight rectified.

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WHEN you have finished with this Catalogue, we would esteem it a favor, and thank you to hand it to a friend. It may guide him in future choosing, planting, etc.





SECCATEURS OR PRUNING SHEARS

We have imported a number of the best selected Kunde makes, and can supply in sizes and number as listed below.

SECCATEURS OR PRUNING SHEARS—Other sizes available.

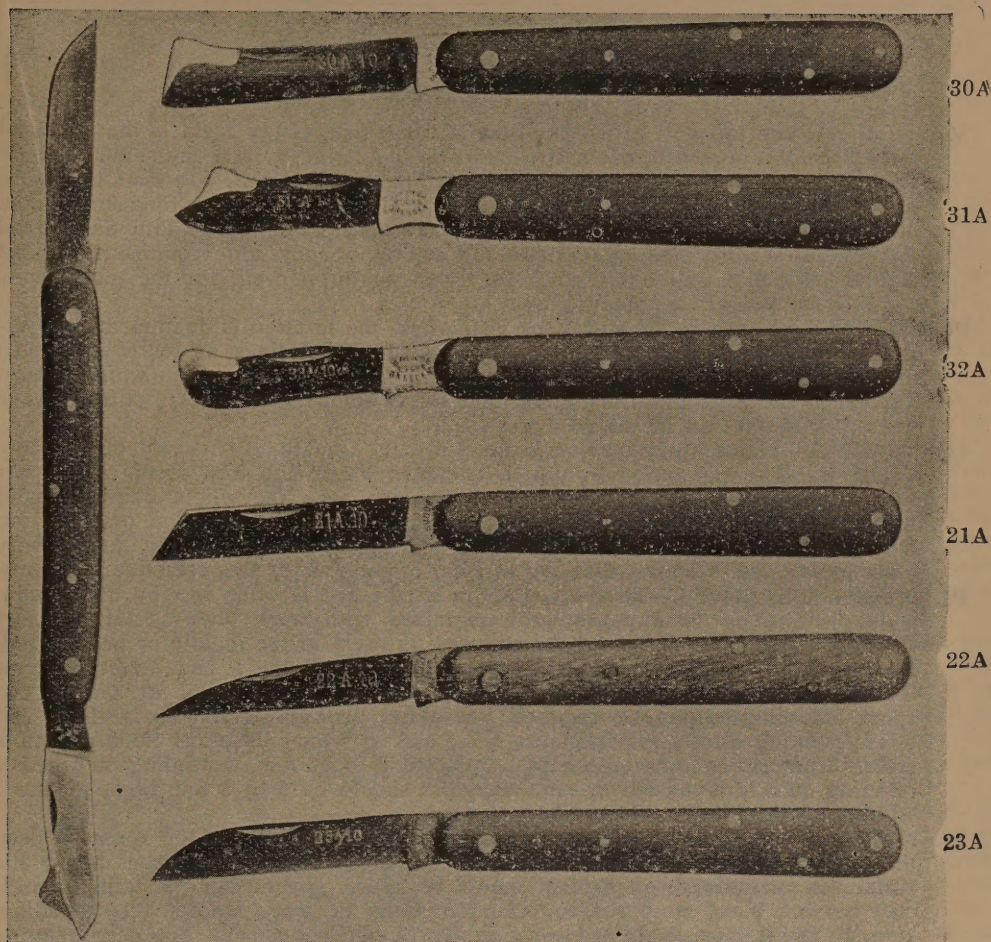
|                                                              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 124.—23 cm. (9in.), checkered handle, leather fastener ..... | 6/6 |
| 124.—20 cm. (8in.), checkered handle, leather fastener ..... | 5/6 |
| 124A.—23 cm. (9in.), checkered handle, steel fastener .....  | 7/- |
| 124A.—20 cm. (8in.), checkered handle, steel fastener .....  | 6/- |
| 125.—23 cm. (9in.), smooth handle, leather fastener .....    | 5/6 |

SPARE PARTS for above.

|                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| Springs, large .....                    | 4d. each |
| Springs, small .....                    | 3d. each |
| Bolt with Nut (2 sizes) .....           | 6d. each |
| Brass Locking Gadget, with screws ..... | 4d. each |
| Plate Washers .....                     | 3d. each |
| Steel Closures for 124A size .....      | 4d. each |
| Spring for Steel Closures .....         | 2d. each |

Price, cash with order only. Postage 9d. each extra.





## KNIVES

We have imported a number of the best selected Kunde makes, and can supply in numbers and sizes as listed below.

Price cash with order only. Postage 3d. extra.

### BUDDING KNIVES.

|                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| 30A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |
| 30A—10 cm, ebonite handle, left hand ..... | 5/- ea. |
| 30A—9½ cm, ebonite handle .....            | 4/6 ea. |
| 31A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |
| 32A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |

### GRAFTING KNIVES.

|                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| 23A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |
| 23A—10 cm, ebonite handle, left hand ..... | 5/- ea. |
| 23A—10½ cm, ebonite handle .....           | 5/6 ea. |
| 23A—10 cm, wooden handle .....             | 5/- ea. |
| 22A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |
| 22A—10 cm, wooden handle .....             | 5/- ea. |
| 24C—10 cm, curved ebonite handle .....     | 5/- ea. |
| 21A—10 cm, ebonite handle .....            | 5/- ea. |

### COMBINED BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES.

|                                               |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| 3123M—10½ cm, ebonite handles, 2 blades ..... | 7/- ea. |
| 3123C—9½ cm, ebonite handles, 2 blades .....  | 6/6 ea. |

### PRUNING KNIVES.

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2G—11½ cm ..... | 6/6 ea. |
| 3E—10½ cm ..... | 6/6 ea. |

### WHETSTONES (Best Belgian Crumb).

Postage 6d. each extra.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| No. 2 Quality ..... | 3/3 ea. |
| No. 3 Quality ..... | 4/- ea. |



# ROSES

**SOIL.**—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the chemical action of the manure may damage the roots or set up fungus infection. Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for Roses to thrive well, for the more sandy the soil the poorer the plants grow.

**POSITION.**—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much over-shadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weedy spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

**UNPACKING.**—Plants usually arrive in good order. Unpack in sheltered place where drying winds cannot penetrate, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half-an-hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days, then take out and plant.

**PLANTING DISTANCES.**—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. For dwarf roses, four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Standards should be planted 6-8 inches deep, 3ft. 6in. to 6ft. apart, according to purpose required; the closer planting gives a mass effect, and wider planting allows for specimen sizes, and in windy positions tie firmly to a stake. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not. Pergolas should be 6 to 8 feet high, the same width, and that distance from plant to plant.

**PLANTING.**—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom, plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather. Before planting dip the roots in a thick puddle made of clay or soil and water; this will cover the fibrous roots and protect them from drying out so easily. Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency. Cut back long, straggly roots and any that have been bruised in transit. If there is a long taproot, shorten this also. Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when covered, tread down firmly, add more soil, then tread again. Fill up with soil and tread down once more, firmer still.

Planting in wet weather or when soil is water-logged should be avoided, and do not plant if soil sticks to the spade; leave it longer until dry and friable.

Do not put fresh manure in contact with the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots, or leave manuring until plants have started to grow. If in windy place, don't fail to protect plants from wind until well established.

After planting remove all label strings to prevent injury.

When staking, always place on the northern side, to protect from sunburn.

**WATERING.**—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to the plant and give a good watering in the hole, and if necessary repeat at regular intervals.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.



**MULCHING.**—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, lawn clippings, grass, litter, etc., or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil sets hard, and, if allowed to harden, may kill the plants. Do not use too wet manures for mulching.

**MANURING.**—Do not apply strong stimulating or chemical manures to newly planted roses; but when well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial or chemical manures in spring; but manuring can really be done any time to established plants. Owing to the increasing difficulty of securing animal manures, artificial manures are now constantly used, and we recommend a mixture of about 3lb. of superphosphate, 2lb. nitrate of potash, and 1lb. sulphate of ammonia. A good handful of this spread around the plants two or three times a year is sufficient. When liquid manures are to be applied, see that soil is moist. If dry, give it a good soaking with water first. A good liming, say every 3 to 5 years, is advantageous, as it corrects acidity and liberates plant foods already in the soil, and wood-ashes spread around tend to keep mildew in check.

**SUCKERS.**—Varied kinds always show a reddish tinge in the young growths; leaves are seldom more than five to a stalk, and a good type dwarf rose always ends with a flower bud; but suckers sometimes shoot from the briar stock, and can usually be distinguished by the different colored growth, always with green or greenish yellow leaves that are usually smaller, mostly seven to a stalk, and never produces a flower on its tip. When seen, remove soil around stem and pull suckers away with a twist, then replace the soil.

**PLANTING TIME.**—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn often start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later. In cold climates either plant in March or April, or plant in August and September.

**ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.**—The earlier method of planting beds and borders of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden, and allows sufficient flowers of the one color to decorate a vase or room.

**EVERBLOOMING.**—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated, depending on the length of summer and the severity of autumn frosts in colder climates.

**FAILURES** are sometimes reported, and may be due to too loose planting (most common cause), too deep planting, soil acidity due to lack of lime in soil, late frosts, water-logged, due to excessive watering or poorly drained soil; too porous soil; mulching with long wet manures, excessive animal or strong artificial manuring at planting; careless or unnecessary exposure of roots to the sun and wind after unpacking. When the latter condition is evident, plants gradually die owing to the evaporation from the exposed shoots, which are losing moisture which is not being replaced by the roots, whose activity is suspended by the low temperature. A mulching of leaves, straw or litter will often save the plant, mostly by protecting it from evaporation, which is usually heavy when the air is dry, and, if windy, the evaporation is accentuated. Nurserymen are often blamed for these troubles, but it must be noted that after the season is over the unsold stock is usually transplanted under most adverse conditions, and it is rarely that the losses are as high as those sometimes reported.

**CUTTING BLOOMS.**—This should be done early in the morning just as the buds are about to open. Cut with as long stems as possible, and also cut to a leaf pointing outwards from the centre of the plant.

**PRUNING.**—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All



the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders shortened, and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where Springs are later or earlier accordingly.

**DISBUDDING.**—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

**DISEASES AND REMEDIES.**—Keeping plants healthy and in good condition will help to check diseases. Rank and weakly growths are usually first to succumb. Avoid excessiveness in anything—dryness, wetness, temperature, sudden checks, over-spraying and over-manuring. (See page No. 53).

## New Roses, 1931

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for, at the time our Catalogue goes to print in early February, the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments. However, from early April on, we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is really only apparent after 2 or 3 years' testing. For the highly colored descriptions are seldom borne out by experience, and on the average not more than 1 in 30 new varieties are in cultivation five years after, for, beyond keeping our stock up-to-date, most of the importations are generally disappointing, and for this reason we have reduced the number we usually import.

Price, 4/- each, 42/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

**AUTUMN (H.T.).**—A gorgeous combination of crimson scarlet and yellow, good form, large, thick petals, fairly full, free, vig.

**AMBER (H.T.) (Jordan).**—A distinct amber-yellow sport from Ophelia and quite different from others of the Ophelia type. Long pointed bud opening to well-shaped flowers. Good healthy foliage and habit, free, vigorous.

**AMI LEON CHENAULT (Dwf. Poly.) (A. Nonin & Fils).**—Dark garnet crimson, sometimes striped white, very large, semi-double, lasting, fragrant, borne in clusters; foliage, disease resistant; profuse bloomer, hardy, vigorous.

**BARBARA RICHARDS (H.T.) (A. Dickson).**—Bright maize-yellow with buff reverse, flushed warm rose. Bud large, exhibition size, fine form, high pointed centre, very free, fragrance strong. Certificate of Merit N.R.S., Silver Cup Southport; vigorous.

**BABY BETTY (Dwf. Poly.) (Burbage Nurseries).**—Color yellow, with a ruddy tint, opening to a delicate clear rose with pale centre; growth vigorous and compact, free fragrant. Certificate of Merit N.R.S.

**BRITANNIA (Dwf. Poly.) (Burbage Nurseries).**—Free, single, producing large trusses, rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens, best described as a Dwarf Hiawatha, vigorous. Certificate of Merit N.R.S.

**CHARMAINE (Dwf. Poly.) (Burbage Nurseries).**—Bright green foliage, large, double, full, free, pink tinged salmon, opening to pink, vigorous.

**COMTESSE de la MORANDIERE (H.T.) (C. Chambard).**—Flower large, double, rose shaded coral orange, reverse red coral, very free, sweetly perfumed, vigorous.

**COQUETTE (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.).**—Deliciously perfumed, color reminiscent of "Maiden's Blush"; it has the formation of Ophelia and flowers with the same abundance.

**CRAIGWELL (Per.) (E. J. Hicks).**—Deep cerise pink, the inside silvery cerise, full; borne on stiff stem, scented, free; a seedling from Madame A. Chatenay, vigorous.

**CLB. JOSEPH GUY (Clb. Poly.) (A. Nonni & Son).**—A climbing form of this rose. Bright red color, large blooms, very free.

**CLB. NAX LALOR (H.T.).**—A strong climb sport from the dwarf of the same name.



**CLB. OUDETTE TOUSSIER (H.T.).**—Rich fawn pink, large, fairly full, good form, not a climber so far.

**CLB. SHOT SILK (H.T.) (Geo. Knight & Sons).**—Best described as a rich salmon, orange, cerise veined buttercup yellow, overshot with orient shades; vigorous growth, hardy, blooming both spring and autumn, immune from mildew; otto of rose perfume; the bloom is larger than the Dwarf and carried on good stems; 5/-.

**DIANE de BROGLIE (H.T.) (C. Chambard).**—Foliage, immune from diseases; long bud on rigid peduncle, pure coral with gold splashes; large, full, and cup form, very free, exquisite perfume, vigorous.

**DAZLA (Pern.).**—Brilliant orange scarlet, with golden base, semi-double, large, waved petals, very free, vigorous.

**DOROTHY LEE (H.T.) (Morse).**—Perfect form, soft silvery shell-pink, base of petals golden-yellow which sometimes suffuses the entire flower; foliage mildew-proof, vigorous.

**DRUSCHKI RUBRA (H.T.) (P. Lambert).**—F. K. Druschki X Luise Lilia. Immune from mildew. Buds long, pointed, large and cupped, color dark blood red and maroon, fragrant, free, strong.

**ERIK HJELM (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne).**—Lieut. Chaure X Sachsengens. Free foliage, immune from disease; large well built flower, deep pure Rose-pink, somewhat in the way of Mrs. John Laing, but more glowing; sweetly scented, strong.

**ENFANT ORLEANS (Dwf. Poly.) (E. Turbat & Co.).**—Double, Neyron rose red, tinted purple, fading lighter with age; clusters of 20 to 25, abundant bloomer, vigorous.

**ELIZABETH ARDEN (H.T.) (G. Prince).**—Pure white, perfect form, on a good stiff stem; exquisitely scented, vigorous and bushy; foliage mildew proof, strong.

**FELBERG'S ROSA DRUSCHKI (H.P.) (J. Felberg Leclerc).**—F. K. Druschki X Farbenkonigin. Large blooms are in form and constitution like Druschki and are also carried on stiff stems; color pure brilliant bright pink, vigorous.

**FRAU MATHILDE BATZ (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc).**—Pure white with light greenish shine; large and full, good form, pure white, yellow at the base of petals, centifolia fragrance, light green foliage, free, vigorous.

**FEDERICO CASAS (Per.) (P. Dot.).**—Large, semi-double, open, very lasting. Color red and yellow, borne single on long stems, very free. Certificate of Bagatelle, Gold Medal, Saverne; vigorous.

**FIREGLOW (Dwf. Poly.) (K. Wezelenberg & Son).**—Brilliant vermilion-red shaded orange. The most vivid red in Polyantha roses; good substance, good bedding variety.

**GRENADIER (H.T.) (A. Dickson).**—Brilliant Currant red, shaded scarlet; intense self color is held in all its stages. Bud long, pointed; medium full. Disease resisting foliage, very free, sweet scented, does not blue or discolor, vigorous.

**GLORIA MUNDI (Dwf. Poly.) (Sliedrecht & Co.).**—Color glowing orange and is so outstanding in every way that, whether it burns or not it is bound to be in great demand for many years to come. Award 7 Gold Medals, 1 Silver Cup, 1 Award of Merit, and several Certificates.

**GOLD DAME (Per.) (Dobbie & Co. Ltd.).**—An improved "Christine." Better formation and the color is somewhat deeper, while the constitution is more robust.

**GOLDEN SUNRISE (Per.).**—Large, good bud, semi-double, golden yellow, free, strong.

**GLADNESS (Dwf. Poly.).**—Deep pink, large trusses, good flowers, free, Orleans type, vigorous.

**GRETA KLUIS SUPERIOR (Dwf. Poly.) (Anth Kluis).**—Color deep carmine red. Larger flowers and stronger growth than Greta Kluis.

**HELENA VAN VLIET (Clb. Poly.) (Kersbergen).**—Soft pink, salmon tinted; large trusses and keeps its color when fully open; practically flowers all summer. When cut back right to the ground even, it will flower on the new shoots of the same year; strong grower.

**ISOBEL LLORACH (H.P.) (P. Dot.).**—Salmon yellow passing to white when open; bud long, ideal form, borne single on long stem; semi-climbing. Type "F. K. Druschki," but more vigorous; fine glossy foliage, disease resistant.

**JAMES REA (H.T.) (McGredy).**—Rich carmine lake shading to rose pink, enormous flowers, perfect form and substance, perfect exhibition rose, strong perfume, very free, bushy, vigorous. Gold Medal N.R.S.



**JACQUES CARROY** (Dwf. Poly.) (E. Turbat & Co.).—Free, with clusters of 15 to 20 flowers, carmine color, slightly velvety shaded in centre.

**LADY BARNBY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Bright glowing pink shaded rose neyron-red; bloom large, medium-full beautifully built, disease resisting. Otto of Rose fragrance. The brightest and best of the deep pink shades yet introduced; strong.

**LUCIE MARIE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Buttercup yellow, washed and veined apricot-orange and shaded salmon-cerise; full, good size and form; foliage disease resisting; very free; vig. Frag. sweet. Award of Merit R.H.S.

**LORD ROSSMORE** (H.T.) (McGredy).—Creamy-white, shaded and maligned rose towards edge of petals, large size, good form, tea perfume, good for exhibition or garden, very free, mildew resistant foliage, strong; gold medal N.R.S.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS** (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co.).—Flower large, not full, fragrant. Color rosy salmon; flowering freely; vig.

**MADAME ANDRE DE HALLOY** (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—Orange cadmium, reverse, salmon pink. Very large, full; slightly perfumed, opening in all weathers; vig., very free.

**MADAME CHEINE DUGNY** (H.T.) (A. Schwartz).—Foliage exempt from disease. Large, full, red cherry carmine, shaded brilliant scarlet, petals slightly denticulated and fluted, giving the flower a peculiar stamp. Vig.

**MADAME EUGENE PICARD** (Per.) (F. Gillot).—Golden yellow, good size, elegant form, sweetly scented, very floriferous. Foliage free from disease. Vig.

**MADAME GABRIEL HANRA** (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—Strawberry-red shaded with carmine purple, large, fairly full, cupped form, borne on stiff stems; foliage disease resistant; very free; Vig.

**MADAME G. HEKKENS** (H.T.) (J. H. Faassen-Hekkens).—Handsome foliage, blooms carried on erect stems. Color dark velvety crimson. Gloire de Hollande. Hawlmark Crispson. Vig.

**MADAME HENRI PATE** (Per.) (J. Pernet Ducher).—Foliage immune from disease, long bud. Color pure golden sulphur yellow, resembling Mabel Morse. Petals very large; very free. Vig. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet; unnamed seedling. Award of Merit N. Soc. of Hort., France.

**MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT** (H.T.) (Ch. Mallerin).—Foliage immune from disease, long bud; the petals are good substance and perfect symmetry; flower large, full, sweetly scented; color intense yellow shaded ochre; very free; vig. Gold Medal, Bagatelle, Paris; Gold Medal, Saverne, Prize Harding, Nat. Soc. of Hort., France.

**MAID OF KENT** (H.T.) (Archer and Daughter).—A delicate salmon pink, with long buds, opening to a nice shaped bloom with reflexing petals, and strong tea scent; free, hardy and vig.

**MANECA** (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—Bright carmine salmon; full, sweetly perfumed, and tones to light pink as it expands; very free, vig.

**MAX VOGEL** (Per.) (M. Leenders).—Flower large, full and perfumed, coppery orange yellow, passing to yellowish salmon; free, vig. Gold Medal The Hague, Silver Medal Saverne.

**M. GEIER** (H.T.) (J. Felberg-Leclerc).—Perfect form; large, full, and borne singly; color deep dark velvety carmine with fiery red, more intense in centre; very profuse; vig.

**MARINUS** (Dwf. Polz).—Dark crimson, large flowers, semi-double, very free, like Ideal. Vig.

**Mrs. CLAUDE AVELING** (H.T.) (Bees Ltd.).—Semi-double. Petals are a glowing scarlet cerise, shading at the base to buttercup yellow. A striking contrast of color; fruity fragrance; strong.

**Mrs. H. J. HEDLEY WILLIS** (H.T.) (Bees Ltd).—Moderate size, dark crimson, shading almost to plum black in the centre; the petals are of good substance and possess a rich velvety pile; true rose perfume; vig.

**Mrs. HERBERT HOOVER** (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington).—Bud long, pointed, medium size, double, full, very lasting, intensely fragrant, rich velvety red. Foliage disease resistant. Very free. Vig.

**McGREDY'S SCARLET** (H.T.) (McGredy).—Brilliant, rich velvety scarlet, washed deep crimson; flower large, perfect form, full, tea perfume, good for exhibition or garden; very free; mildew-proof foliage; vig. Certificate Merit N.R.S.

**NIGHT** (H.T.) (McGredy).—Described as deepest blackish crimson of an even shade, medium size, full, perfect form, sweetly fragrant, very free, few thorns, strong, good garden variety. Certificate of Merit N.R.S.



**PRESIDENT DEVILLE (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co.)**—Cochineal red, passing to cochineal carmine. Large, full, fragrant and beautifully formed; very free; vig. Gold Medal Bagatelle, Paris; Gold Medal, Saverne; Silver Medal, "N.J.R."

**PARDINAS BONET (Per.) (P. Dot)**—Flower large, double, globular, fragrant, deep yellow, outside red; foliage disease resistant; very free; strong.

**PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington)**—Large, semi-double, open, very lasting, fragrant, orange except for the two outside petals which fade to a lighter shade; foliage disease resistant; free bloomer; vig.

**PAUL CRAMPEL (Dwf. Polz) (Kersberger)**—Color like geranium Paul Crampel; very like Goldladian in color.

**RUDI KORTE (Dwf. Polz)**—Rich salmon, large trusses, semi-double, free, strong.

**RUDOLPH KLUIS SUPERIOR (Poly.) (A. Kluis 1)**—Brilliant, glowing scarlet, close to the color of Paul's Scarlet Clb. Growth more compact than Lady Reading.

**ROYAL SCOT (H.T.) (Dobbie)**—Color deep unfading yellow, the petals edged crimson, very free, semi-double, good foliage, vigorous.

**SOUVENIR DE HENRI FAASSEN (H.T.) (J. H. Faassen-Hekkens)**—Betty Up-richard, Mrs. George Shawyer. Free flowering, beautifully formed, long stiff stems, color is a striking rose with deep orange base, sweetly perfumed. Gold Medal, Courtray; vigorous.

**SOUVENIR DE JEAN SOUPERT (Per.) (Soupert and Notting)**—Golden yellow, large, full, of good form, sweet fragrance. Bud elongated, orange apricot, bordered nad veined with red, very free, vigorous.

**SUNNINGDALE (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks)**—Rich reddish carmine, passing to cherry pink, long buds carried on long stems, blooms full, sweetly scented, vigorous.

**SHEILA (Dwf. Poly.) (Walsh & Sons)**—Fine healthy foliage, large trusses of well formed orange-salmon flowers which fade to an entrancing shade of salmon pink and in this respect far surpasses golden salmon.

**SALMON BEAUTY (Dwf. Poly.)**—Rich salmon pink, large trusses, semi-double, very free, vigorous.

**WILLIAM ORR (H.T.) (McGredy)**—Brilliant deep velvety crimson, with outer petals of a much lighter shade, large, full, perfect form, very fragrant, mildew-proof foliage, very free, good for garden and exhibition, vigorous.

## NEW ROSES, 1929

Price, 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

**AUGUSTA KORDES (Clb. Poly.)**—Habit of Paul's Scarlet with the "Lafayette" color.

**BARONESS H. VON GEYR (H.T.)**—Large, full, pale flesh and vermillion, free, vigorous.

**BETTY SUTOR (H.T.)**—Inside pale rose-pink veined rose, outside bright rosy-pink; moderately large, good form, strong, "tea" perfume.

**CALEDONIA (H.T.)**—Pure white, free, splendid form, mildew-proof foliage, vigorous.

**CANARY (H.T.)**—Light golden yellow, expanding to bright canary. Medium-full, high pointed centre, free, vigorous.

**CHRISTOPH WEIGAND (H.T.)**—Large, full, well formed, light pink, bud long and pointed, free, vigorous.

**CONQUEROR (T.T.)**—Saffran yellow, flushed orange fading to pale yellow, not full; free, strong.

**CLB. GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.)**—It is a valuable addition, as it supplies a distinct shade of deep pure yellow; pillar.

**DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.)**—Rich velvety crimson, flowers of good substance, free, fragrant.

**DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.)**—Large, velvety reddish crimson, fragrant, vigorous.

**FANCY (H.T.)** Medium size, not full, peach with cherry red shadings; disease-proof foliage; free, strong.

**FLAMINGO (H.T.)**—Geranium red to glowing rosy-cerise; good spiral shape, sweet fragrance; disease-resistant foliage; free, vigorous.

**FRAU. E. WEIGAND (Pern.)**—Large, full, excellent form; deep golden yellow, outside of petals red striped; free, strong.

**GEORGE DAKIN (H.T.)**—Salmon-pink, reverse of petals salmon orange shading to apricot pink; medium size, long and pointed; free, fragrant, vigorous.

**J. BOHM (H.T.)**—Large, well-formed, fiery red on long stems; free, vigorous.

**GRAFIN M. SCHAFFGOTSCH**—Alabaster white with light rose centre, large, full, very good form, free, vigorous.



JOANNA HILL (H.T.).—Large, clear yellow, deepening at centre, and hold their color perfectly; stout stems, very free, vigorous.

JOY (H.T.).—Rich tangerine red, expanding to rose pink, good shape, free, vig.

JULES GAUJARD (Per.).—Bud egg shaped, soft red tint, shaded brilliant carmine; the color is uniform all over; vigorous.

LADY LESLIE (H.T.).—Scarlet-carmine suffused saffron; beautifully formed; free, vigorous, fragrant.

LI BURES (Per.).—Combination of red, rose and yellow; perfumed; free, strong.

MADAME HENRI QUENILLE (H.T.).—Bud long, vivid shrimp pink shaded fiery copper; perfumed, vigorous.

MARCELINE (H.T.).—Large, full, crimson purple, border of petals is scarlet and the exterior rosy violet; vigorous.

MARGARET ANNE BAXTER (H.T.).—Glistening white, perfect form, carried on strong stems, sweetly scented; vig.

MARQUERITE CHAMBARD (H.T.).—Geranium red shading to vermilion; large and beautiful form; free, perfumed; vigorous.

MARQUISE DE BARBENTANE (Per.).—Vivid apricot shaded fiery orange, and red; good size, full; vigorous.

McGREDY'S IVORY (H.T.).—Large, well formed flowers, creamy white merging into a light yellow, free; vigorous.

MRS. E. CLAXTON (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, hardy, vigorous, practically mildew-proof.

MRS. HERBERT DOWSETT (Per.).—A deeper colored "Los Angeles."

MRS. JOHN BELL (H.T.).—Vivid cochineal carmine; flower full and shapely; free, vigorous.

MRS. SAM. McGREDY (H.T.).—Color scarlet coppery orange, fluted with Lincoln red; large, fine form, fairly full; strong, free.

PERFUME (H.T.).—Fiery velvety crimson; buds long and pointed, not full (15 petals); fragrance strong; free.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.).—Brilliant dark red, buds long and pointed; flowers large, semi-double; free, vig.

PROMISE (H.T.).—A Clb. Single salmon-pink rose, large clusters of flowers, bright yellow stainers; wild rose perfume.

ROSE NOBLE (H.T.).—Satiny pink, large, full, good form, very free; vigorous.

SCHWABENLAND (H.T.).—Deep pink, large full, good form; free, vigorous.

SUNSHINE (Poly.).—Bronzy red and orange, fading to pale orange, strong.

SWANSDOWN (H.T.).—White, shading to cream, large, full, fine form, fragrant; free, vigorous.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.).—Deep crimson, deepening to carmine crimson, erect; free, sweet scented, strong.

## ROSES -- General List

Our Roses are budded on American Noisette (*Rosa Odorata*) and *Rosa Multiflora* Stocks, as we have found these stocks give the most general satisfaction.

STOCKS.—Some confusion seems to exist in the correct name of *Rosa Odorata*, for as far as we can ascertain in Sydney it is known as American Noisette; in Melbourne, Monthly Blush; in Adelaide, Boursault; and in Brisbane, Manetti.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen; 25 plants, £1/5/-; 50 plants, £2/8/-; packing include<sup>d</sup> Postage or freight extra.

These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 25 or 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments. For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for coming season are well advanced, and promise to be first-class plants by selling time.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealers' windows, which are not always average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all-round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, purchasers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word Standard is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.



**SUBSTITUTES.**—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

**DESCRIPTIONS.**—By experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses catalogued, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vig., strong., mod., poor at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

**PETALAGE** varies considerably, and may be increased by disbudding and extra good attention. Semi-double varieties usually have more petals in autumn and early winter than in spring and summer, and often last well when cut; particularly those with thick, tough petals.

**H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.**—This class of rose is very hardy, with tall, vigorous, upright growth, and resists frosts better than the Teas; chiefly spring blooming, and sometimes in autumn; **not ever-blooming**, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom, and are mostly fragrant. Invaluable for spring shows.

**H.T.—HYBRID TEA.**—Originated in a class between H.P.'s and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Ever-blooming and hardy. This group is easily the most important, and includes most of the finest roses embracing all colors and shapes.

**M.—MOSS ROSES.**—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mainly Spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing on the buds before flowers are opened.

**PER.—PERNETIANA.**—The most recent class of roses, very promising for new colors, and originating in a cross between Austrian Briar and a H.P., is now being crossed with the other classes, so that it is becoming increasingly difficult to classify correctly. Colors usually very intense; free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

**T.—TEA-SCENTED.**—Mostly evergreen, with glossy green foliage, very free, but more tender to frost, and are not as hardy as the H.P.

\*The varietie marked with a star are specially recommended by the Nurserymen's Association of N.S. Wales as being most suited for general utility purposes.

**ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.).**—Lemon yellow, large, good form, high pointed centre, free, strong.

**AMERICA (H.T.).**—Rose pink, large, perfect form, fragrant, fairly free, mod.

\***ANGELE PERNET (Per.).**—Bright orange, shaded coppery, reddish apricot, large, semi-double, ragged petals, free, strong.

**BETTY (H.T.).**—Salmon rose, tinted flesh, large, not full, good show rose, long buds, mildew-proof, vig.

\***BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.).**—Salmon pink, reverse glowing coppery carmine, medium, good form, semi-double, free, vig.

**CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.).**—Satin pink, very large and globular, free, vig.

\***CHAS. P. KILHAM (H.T.).**—Brilliant oriental red, suffused glowing scarlet, large, good form, fairly full, free, strong.

**CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.).**—Ivory white tinged yellow, large, good form, long buds, not full, strong.

\***COLUMBIA (H.T.).**—Rich peach pink, medium to large, fragrant, often misshapen, best in autumn, free, lasts well, strong.

**COMTESSE DU CAYLA (T.).**—Nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper, medium, semi-double, free, mildew-proof, strong

**COUNTRESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.).**—Salmon pink, large, not full, fine buds, very free, mildews badly, vig.

**CRESTED MOSS (M.).**—Pink, medium buds, heavily crested with moss, vig.

**CUBA (Per.).**—Lincoln red, inside rich scarlet crimson, long buds, large, semi-double, almost single, free, vig.

**DAINTY BESS (H.T.).**—Clear silvery pink with salmon flush, coral stamens, sweetly scented, single, free, vig.



- \***DAME EDITH HELEN** (H.T.).—Deep rose pink, very large and full, perfect form, old rose fragrance, uncertain grower, lasts well when cut, strong.
- DEVONIENSIS** (T.).—Creamy white, blush centre, large, full and sweet, strong.
- DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND** (H.T.).—Rose pink, large, good form, full, vig.
- \***DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON** (H.T.).—Saffron yellow, veined crimson, large, semi-double, free, long buds, strong.
- \***EARL BEATTY** (H.T.).—Deep crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, vig.
- EARL HAIG** (H.T.).—Reddish crimson, large, globular form, full, fragrant, strong.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS** (H.T.).—Medium cerise, merging into orange salmon; fairly full, good form, free, vig.
- E. G. HILL** (H.T.).—Dazzling scarlet, shading to deep pure red; good form, fairly full, very free, vig., promising.
- ELEGANTE** (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, large, fairly full, free, mildew-proof, vig.
- \***ETHEL SOMERSET** (H.T.).—Coral pink to shrimp pink, large, full, high pointed centre, free, fragrant, vig.
- \***ETOILE DE HOLLANDE** (H.T.).—Dark red, medium, semi-double, fair form, rich fragrance, very free, seldom blues or burns, good, vig.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE** (H.T.).—Crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, strong.
- FARBONKBONIGEN** (H.T.).—Inside coral red, outside silvery fawn, large, fairly full, excellent shape, free, strong.
- \***FONTANELLE** (H.T.).—Large, yellow rose with immense petals, good form, lasts well, free, strong.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY** (H.T.).—Cherry red, large, full, good form, free, strong.
- \***FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (Snow Queen) (H.P.).—Pure snow white, large, well formed, free, can also be grown as a climber, a good white.
- GAIETY** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, orange, shaded Indian red, free, strong.
- GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSEN** (H.T.).—Bright red, large, good form, very free, burns at times, vig.
- \***GENERAL MACARTHUR** (H.T.).—Bright crimson, large, full, rather flat, shaded scarlet, sweetly fragrant, very free, vig.
- GEORGE ARENDS** (H.P.).—Delicate rose; large, full, good form, fragrant, vig.
- GEORGE DICKSON** (H.T.).—Rich velvety crimson, large and full, rich fragrance, mildews, very vig.
- GEORGE SCHWARTZ** (T.).—Bright but-tercup yellow, medium, semi-double, beautiful buds, free, mod.
- GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINNOIS-SEAU** (H.P.).—Vermilion red, very large, full, perfect form, strong.
- GOLDEN DAWN** (H.T.).—Sunflower-yellow flushed old rose, toning to lemon-yellow; clean foliage; tea scented; 45 petals; free; worst failing is a tendency to double centre; vig., promising.
- GOLDEN EMBLEM** (Per.).—Cadmium yellow, large, fairly full, good form, free, poor, dies back.
- \***GOLDEN OPHELIA** (H.T.).—Golden yellow, medium, not full, perfect form, free; one of the best garden yellows; vig.
- GOLDMINE** (H.T.).—Golden yellow, large, full, fine form, free, strong.
- GRUSS AU TEPLITZ** (H.T.).—Bright crimson, medium, cup-shaped, very showy, good garden rose, very free, vig.
- \***GUSTAVE GRUNERWALD** (H.T.).—Carmine pink, large, fairly full, good form, very free, fragrant, strong.
- GWEN NASH** (H.T.).—Cyclamen pink, white eye, large, loose, semi-double, free, vig.
- \***HADLEY** (H.T.).—Dark red, large, full, good shape, very free, fragrant; the best all-round garden red to date; blues badly at times, mildews, vig.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON** (H.T.).—Intense blackish crimson, large, semi-double, showy, free, strong.
- HILDA** (H.T.).—Inside salmon pink, reverse carmine; large, full, free, vig.
- \***HOOSIER BEAUTY** (H.T.).—Dark crimson, with darker veinings, large, full, perfect form, very fragrant, free, strong; one of the best; seldom blues.
- HUGH DICKSON** (H.P.).—Crimson scarlet, large, fairly full, fine form, vig.
- HUGO ROLLER** (T.).—Lemon-yellow, edged carmine, outer petals, medium, good shape, free, mildew-resistant, mod.
- \***IRISH ELEGANCE** (T.).—Bronzy orange, large, single, very free, good in winter, good anywhere, decorative, vig.
- \***IRISH FIREFLAME** (T.).—Buds orange, splashed crimson, large, single, free, very fine decorative, vig.
- \***JONKHEER J. L. MOCK** (H.T.).—Carmine, changing to imperial pink, large, good form, lasts well when cut, fragrant, long stems, vig.
- JULIEN POTIN** (Per.).—Rich golden yellow that intensifies as the flowers mature; large, full, good form; free, strong.



- \*K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).—White, shaded cream, large, full, perfect form; one of the best creams available; free, strong.
- KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (H.T.).—Rosy carmine, medium, not full, very free, strong.
- \*K. OF K. (H.T.).—Intense vivid scarlet, large, semi-single, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, strong.
- \*LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.).—Light rose, large, full and high pointed, very free, good garden rose, strong.
- \*LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.).—Dark crimson, old rose perfume, large, full, good form, free, vig.
- \*LADY HILLINGDON (T.).—Rich apricot yellow, large, long bud, semi-double, free; one of the best yellows; vig.
- \*LADY PIRRIE (H.T.).—Coppery salmon, inside yellow, medium, semi-double, free, strong.
- LADY ROBERTS (T.).—Apricot, shading to coppery, medium, full, good shape, free, strong, variable in color.
- LA FRANCE (H.T.).—Pale rose, reverse of petals deeper, large, very full, very fragrant, free, prune lightly, mod.
- \*LAURENT CARLE (H.T.).—Velvety carmine, large, fairly full, good form, free, fragrant; one of the best reds; vig.
- \*LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.).—Crimson, large, full, good form, no perfume, strong.
- LOUISE CRETTE (H.P.).—White, with creamy centre, very large, full, perfect form, good show, very vig.
- LOS ANGELES (Per.).—Flame pink, toned coral yellow, large, fairly full, good form, free, strong.
- \*MDM. ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.).—Carmine rose shaded salmon, large, good form, very free, fine buds; one of the best garden roses; vig.
- \*MME. BUTTERFLY (H.T.).—Pink, shaded gold and apricot, large, good form, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.
- MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.).—Rich coral red, passing to prawn red, medium, semi-double, very free, mod.
- \*MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.).—Bright China rose, large, fine form, free, low spreading growth, strong.
- \*MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.).—Rosy salmon, large, full, fine buds, good form, very free, strong.
- \*MAMAN COCHET (T.).—Rose, shaded salmon, large, very full, fine form, free, mildew-proof, one of the best, vig.
- \*MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.).—Deep currant red, reverse, dark old rose, fine color, fades early in the sun, large, full, free, strong.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.).—Cream, edged rose, large, semi-double, free, vig.
- MARION CRAN (H.T.).—Buttercup yellow, flushed rosy scarlet, medium, fairly full, free, strong.
- MAY WETTERN (H.T.).—Bright salmon pink changing to light pink as the bloom ages; fairly full, fine form; free, vig.
- \*MERVOUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.).—Golden orange, shaded orange and apricot, good form, full, strong.
- MILDRED GRANT (H.T.).—Silvery white, suffused blush, large, good form, stiff petals, show rose only, mod.
- MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.).—Indian yellow, medium, full, fine form, very free, mod.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (H.T.).—Carmine pink, large, full, fine form, free, strong.
- \*MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.).—Reddish salmon, medium, semi-double, nice bud, free, strong.
- \*MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (H.T.).—Silvery rose, large, fine form, fairly full, flat-tish, moss rose perfume, very free, strong.
- MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.).—Pale lemon yellow, large, full, fine form, free, opens badly at times, strong.
- \*MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.).—A shell-pink sport of Radiance, a dainty color, but fades easily, very free, vig.
- \*MRS. DUNLOP-BEST (H.T.).—Reddish apricot, medium, full, fine form, very free, good decorative, mildew-resistant, vig.
- \*MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.).—Clear rose, very large, fine form, full, mildews badly, exhibition rose, strong.
- \*MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.).—Creamy white, flushed rose, large, full, good form, free, good, vig.
- MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.).—Creamy white, very large, full, fine form, free, strong; good for exhibition.
- \*MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.).—White, large, long bud, semi-double, very free; one of the best garden whites; lasts well, vig.
- \*MRS. H. WINNETT (H.T.).—Bright red, large, full, perfect form, fragrant, free, strong.
- MRS. JOHN LANG (H.P.).—Soft pink, large, full, well shaped, strong.



- \*MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.).—Citron yellow, shaded primrose, large, not full, high centre, free, strong.
- MRS. W. J. GRANT (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—Deep pink, large, not full, good form, free, good show rose, mod.
- MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN (Per.).—Soft light pink, the interior deep flesh, large, good form, lasts well, free, strong.
- MRS. W. LENSON (H.T.).—Large, carmine crimson, good form, very free, fairly full, fragrant, strong.
- MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.).—White, large, full, good form, free, lasts well when cut, mildew-proof, strong.
- \*OLIVER MEE (H.T.).—Deep salmon pink, buds long and pointed, large, full, high centred, free, strong.
- OPHELIA (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded yellow, large, good shape, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.
- \*PADRE (H.T.).—Coppery scarlet, large, semi-double, loose, free, vig.
- PAPA GONTIER (T.).—Rosy cerise, large, not full, long buds, free, good in winter, strong.
- PAUL NEYRON (H.P.).—Deep rose, extra large, full, fragrant, very hardy, vig.
- PEACE (T.).—Pale lemon, tinted blush, large, not full, buds long, free, vig.
- PENELOPE (T.).—Outer petals red, centre creamy white, color variable, medium, full, high pointed centre, free, mildews badly, for hot moist climates, poor.
- PILGRIM (H.T.).—Rose pink, silvery reverse, large, full, perfect form, fragrant, free, strong.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H.P.).—Dark maroon, shaded velvety black, large, good shape, free; one of the best dark H.P.'s; vig.
- \*RADIANCE (H.T.).—Silvery pink, reverse carmine, large, fairly full, globular form, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof, good for garden and cutting, vig.
- RAPTURE (H.T.).—Medium size, deeper pink than Mdm. Butterfly, fairly full, fine form, free, vig.
- RED LETTER DAY (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet crimson, large, semi-single, very free and showy, very vig.
- \*RED RADIANCE (H.T.).—Pure red, large, globular shape, fairly full, fragrant, very free, fine under artificial light, mildew-proof, vig.
- \*REVD. F. PAGE ROBERTS (Per.).—Golden yellow, veined buff, reverse rich salmon, large, full, well formed, free, lasts well when cut, strong.
- \*RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow, paler on reflex, large, perfect form, free, not full, vig.
- \*ROSELANDIA (H.T.).—Rich golden yellow, medium, fine form, free, vig.
- ROSE BERKLEY (H.T.).—Salmon pink, suffused orange; large, full, fine shape; free, vig.
- ROSA HILL (H.T.).—A large deep pink, large, full, high centre, vig.
- \*ROSE MARIE (H.T.).—Clear rose pink, large, fairly full, good shape, very fragrant, free, strong.
- ROGER LAMELIN (H.P.).—Each petal edged w ihtwhite band, the rest being dark crimson, large, unique, strong.
- \*SENSATION (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, shaded dark crimson, large, full, fine form, free, fragrant, blues badly, vig.
- \*SHOT SILK (H.T.).—Bright cherry, cerise, overshot salmon orange, good form, mildew-proof, free, medium, fairly full, erect stems, strong.
- SAFRANO (T.).—Deep apricot, medium, lovely bud, free, good in winter, vig.
- \*SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.).—Sunflower yellow, large, full, good form, lasts well when cut, free, strong.
- SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.).—Orient red, shaded cochineal carmine and yellow, large, full, globular, very free, strong.
- \*SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.).—Orange yellow, large, fairly full, good shape, free, vig.
- \*SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow, large, not full, long-pointed bud, free, vig.
- \*SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.).—Carmine red, large, full, good form, mildew-proof, free, vig.
- SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.).—Dark crimson, medium, splendid form, very full, free, strong.
- SOUV. DE WILLIAM WOOD (H.P.).—Maroon, shaded black, large, flattish; one of the darkest of all H.P.'s; vig.
- SOUVENIR OF STELLA GRAY (T.).—Orange, splashed apricot, copper and salmon, small, full, nice buds, free.
- STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.).—Dark crimson, large, fairly full, scented, free, loose, good shape, strong; for hot moist climates.
- \*SUNBURST (H.T.).—Yellow, with orange centre, large, good form, fairly full, free, strong.
- \*SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.).—Soft pink, flushed carmine, medium, semi-double, very free, fine decorative, vig.
- SUNSTAR (Per.).—Orange, edged and veined vermilion, medium, loose, semi-double, free, fades easily, strong.



**TALISMAN (H.T.).**—Rich shadings of scarlet, pink, copper and yellow, color variable, sometimes colorless, cup shaped buds; very free, promising; strong.  
**THE BRIDE (T.).**—White, flushed pink, medium, full, good form, free, mod.  
**\*UNA WALLACE (H.T.).**—Cherry rose, large, full, fine form, perfumed, free, long stalks, very good, vig.  
**VENUS (M.).**—Bright red, medium, moss-ed, mod.  
**VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.).**—Carmine pink, large, full, fine form, free, strong.  
**WARRIOR (H.T.).**—Buds blood-red, flowers crimson, large, semi-double, very free, good winter flowerer, vig.

**W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.).**—Glowing orange cerise; large, fairly full, free, vig.  
**\*WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.).**—Creamy white, tinted pink, large, very full, good form, one of the best, very free, vig.  
**\*W. R. SMITH (T.).**—White, tinged blush, large, full, well formed, free, vig.  
**YVONNE VACHEROT (H.T.).**—Porcelain white, suffused pink, large, good form, rather flattish here, free, vig.  
**ZENOBIA (M.).**—Satin rose, large, full, well mossed, fragrant, vig.

## DWARF POLYANTHAS

Sometimes called Baby Roses, due to the small size of the individual blooms. Usually the plants are dwarf and bushy, with the flowers borne in large clusters. Very free and continuous flowering. Suitable for borders, edging and massing where a blaze of color is required.

1/3 each, 13/- dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/-. Postage or Freight extra.

**\*ALICE AMOS.**—Rosy pink, with white eye, single, large trusses, free, vig.  
**BABY FAUREX.**—Large, violaceous, tinted blue, free, fairly full, strong.  
**CANARIENVOGEL.**—Golden yellow and orange, small, full, free.  
**\*CECILE BRUNNER.**—Pale salmon pink, good shape, small, full, free, strong.  
**\*ELLEN POULLSEN.**—Rose pink, large, semi-double, very free, good, vig.  
**\*GEORGE ELGER.**—Golden yellow, medium, good form, full, free, strong.  
**\*GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon).**—Intense fiery golden salmon, large, semi-double, free, vig., very promising.  
**\*IDEAL.**—Scarlet crimson, large, free, semi-double, burns in hot sun at times, vig.

**KATHERINE ZEIMET.**—Pure white, medium, semi-double, very free, good, vig.  
**LADY READING.**—Bright red, large, semi-double, very free, vig.  
**\*MISS EDITH CAVELL.**—Scarlet crimson, large, semi-double, burns at times, the best dark red available, vig.  
**\*ORLEANS ROSE.**—Carmine pink, white centre, large, semi-double, very free, bushy habit, the best of this class, vig.  
**\*RUFUS.**—Intense self crimson, large, does not discolor, semi-double, free, vig.  
**RODHATTE.**—Cherry red, large, semi-double, showy, vig.  
**\*SALMON SPRAY (Hybrid).**—Salmon pink, large, semi-double, large trusses, free, lasts well, very vig.  
**WHITE ORLEANS.**—Pure white, a sport of Orleans, otherwise identical, vig.

## CLIMBERS

1/3 each, 13/- per dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/-. Postage or Freight extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van, Warrior, Red Letter Day, Sunny South, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit, and until well established these clb. sports should not be shortened more than one-third, for if pruned severely may revert to the dwarf habit of growth. Those marked Pillar are not as strong climbers as the others.



- \***BLACKBOY** (H.T.).—Blackish crimson, shading maroon, large, semi-double, sweetly scented, mildew-proof, free.
- CLB. CAROLINE TESTOUT** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.
- \***CLB. COLUMBIA** (H.T.).—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf, Pillar.
- CLB. DEVONIENSIS** (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- \***CLB. GENERAL MACARTHUR** (H.T.).—A vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- CLB. GEO. SCHWARTZ** (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter, pillar.
- \***CLB. GOLDEN OPHELIA**.—A climbing sport of "Golden Ophelia."
- CLB. HADLEY** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of this well-known rose.
- CLB. HOOSIER BEAUTY**.—A climbing sport of the dwarf, Pillar.
- CLB. IRISH FIREFLAME** (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- \***CLB. JONKHEER J. L. MOCK** (H.T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf.
- \***CLB. K. A. VICTORIA** (H.T.).—Free blooming, irregular climber, pillar.
- \***CLB. LAURENT CARLE** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- \***CLB. LADY HILLINGDON** (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good, strong climber.
- \***CLB. LOS ANGELES** (Per.).—A strong climbing sport from the dwarf, Pillar.
- \***CLB. MDM. A. CHATENAY** (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- CLB. MDM. BUTTERFLY** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf.
- CLB. MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOTT** (Per.).—A climbing sport from this rose, pillar.
- \***CLB. MDM. SECOND WEBER** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- \***CLB. MRS. G. SHAWYER** (H.T.).—A strong growing climber of the dwarf.
- \***CLB. MRS. H. STEVENS** (H.T.).—Very vigorous sport from "Mrs. H. Stevens."
- CLB. MRS. W. J. GRANT** (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht, pillar.
- CLB. OPHELIA** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- CLB. PAPA GONTIER** (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.
- \***CLB. PINK M. COCHET** (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- \***CLB. RADIANCE** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of this well-known pink rose.
- CLB. RED RADIANCE** (H.T.).—A strong vigorous sport of the well-known dwarf.
- CLB. ROSE MARIE** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of this lovely dwarf.
- CLB. SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET** (Per.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- CLB. SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET** (Per.).—Strong climbing sport of this rose.
- CLB. SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET** (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.
- \***CLB. SUNBURST** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- \***CLB. SUNSTAR** (Per.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- \***CLB. WHITE M. COCHET** (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, good.
- \***CLOTH OF GOLD** (N.).—Sulphur yellow, large, good form, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.
- COUNTESS STRADBROKE** (H.T.).—Large, good shape, fragrant, dark velvety crimson, fairly full, vig.
- \***FLYING COLORS** (H.T.).—Deep cerise, extra large, single, early flowerer, vig.
- FORTUNE'S. YELLOW** (N.).—Bronzy yellow, shaded rose, large, semi-double, pillar.
- KITTY KINNINMONTH** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose, semi-double, very free, stiff stems, mildew-proof foliage, vig.
- MADAME DRIOUT** (H.T.).—Rose, red stripes on inside of petals, large, full, good autumn flowerer.
- MARECHAL NIEL** (N.).—Golden yellow, large, full, excellent form, fragrant, free, weak stems.
- \***MERMAID** (H. Bract).—Sulphur yellow, large size, single, very free, foliage shining green, pillar.
- \***MISS MARION MANIFOLD** (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet crimson, full, good form, perfumed, gets bare at base at times, good.
- \***NOELLA NABONNAND** (T.).—Deep crimson, extra large, semi-double, sweetly scented, showy.
- REINI MARIE HENRIETTE** (H.T.).—Rosy red, sometimes crimson, large, full, good form, splendid autumn flowerer.
- \***SACHSENGRUSS** (H.P.).—Flesh, shaded rose, extra large, full, good form.
- SINICA ANEMONE** (The Cherokee Rose)—Silvery pink, deepening to bright rose, large, single, pillar.
- \***SOUVENIR DE MDM. LEONIE VIEN. NOT** (H.T.).—China rose, shaded yellow, large, semi-double, free, good fol.
- \***WALTER C. CLARK** (H.T.).—Deep crimson maroon, large, fairly full, fine form, sweetly fragrant, rarely blues.



## CLIMBING, BANKSIA, MULTIFLORA, WICHURIANA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

1/3 each, 13/- per dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/-. Postage or Freight extra.

Quite hardy, growing anywhere, and usually bear most of their flowers in one great burst during spring or early summer, at which time they are a fine sight; very vigorous; mostly small flowers, flowering in large clusters.

B., Banksia; M., Multiflora; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

- \*AMERICAN PILLAR (W.).—Rich pink, white eye, large, single, large clusters, mildew-proof, showy.
- ALBA (B.).—Pure white, small, produced in clusters, mildew-proof, flowers early.
- \*CECILE BRUNNER (M.).—Pink, a climbing form of the dwarf sort, fine bud.
- CLB. ORLEANS ROSE (M.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER (M.).—Dazzling crimson, large, semi-double, large clusters, mildews badly, full, vig.
- \*DOROTHY PERKINS (W.).—Shell-pink, small, sweetly scented, one of the best, mildews, vig.
- \*EMILY GRAY (W.).—Golden yellow, large, fairly full, glossy foliage, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.
- \*EXCELSA (W.).—Bright scarlet, large, full, large clusters, mildew-proof.
- FORTUNIANA (B.).—White, large, sweet, mildew-proof, glossy foliage.
- HIAWATHA (W.).—Brilliant scarlet, large, single, mildews, showy.
- LUTEA (B.).—Buff, small, fairly full, large clusters, mildew-proof, flowers early.
- \*PAUL'S SCARLET (H.W.).—Vivid scarlet, large, semi-double, crimson, free.
- \*SANDERS WHITE (W.).—Pure white, the best white available, large.
- SODENIA (W.).—Bright carmine, large, full, large clusters, mildew-proof.
- TAUSCENDSCHON (M.).—Rosy carmine, large flowers and clusters, semi-double, flowers in autumn, vig.
- VIOLETTA (M.).—Deep reddish violet blue, large clusters, fairly full.

## STANDARD ROSES

Price, 4/- each; 42/- per dozen, etc., where not otherwise priced. Freight extra.

About the beginning of June we hope to have a good stock of Adelaide-grown Standards. 36in. Standards cannot be posted, as they are too long to comply with postal regulations. When ordering Standards, to save any possible annoyance, please give height required, where this is specially wanted. List as follows (for descriptions see general list):

|                    |                          |                           |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Betty Uprichard    | Irish Fireflame          | Mrs. H. R. Darlington     |
| Blackboy           | Jonkheer J. L. Mock      | Mrs. H. Stevens           |
| Chas. P. Kilham    | K. A. Victoria           | Mrs. H. Winnett           |
| Columbia           | K. of K.                 | Molly S. Crawford         |
| Dame E. Helen      | Lady Hillingdon          | Radiance                  |
| E. G. Hill         | Laurent Carle            | Red Letter Day            |
| Ethel Somerset     | Los Angeles              | Red Radiance              |
| Etoile de Hollande | Lyon Rose                | Rev. F. Page Roberts      |
| Frau K. Druschki   | Mdm. Butterfly           | Rose Marie                |
| General Macarthur  | Mdm. A. Chatenay         | Sensation                 |
| George Dickson     | Mdm. E. Herriott         | Shot Silk                 |
| Golden Dawn        | Mdm. Seg. Weber          | Souv. de Mdm. Boulett     |
| Golden Emblem      | Maman Cochet             | Souv. de H. A. Verschuren |
| Golden Ophelia     | Mevroun G. A. van Rossem | Sunburst                  |
| Hadley             | Mrs. B. Allen            | Talisman                  |
| Hoosier Beauty     | Mrs. C. J. Bell          | Una Wallace               |
| Hugo Roller        | Mrs. D. Best             | White Cochet              |
|                    | Mrs. G. Shawyer          |                           |



## ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

**PLANTING.**—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist, yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1-lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. When planting next to walls or fences, be careful to keep the plant far enough away to allow for its natural growth, and much better effect will be obtained in the future. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D. Dediduous. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth and in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less.

**VARIEGATED PLANTS** should be carefully watched, as there is a tendency at times to revert to the green foliage, and, when occurring, the piece should be cut out at once.

**TRAINING.**—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow unshapely, but judicious pruning of the young growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens. Most scrubs are best pruned or shaped after the flowering has finished.

### ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)

|                                                                       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cloth of Gold, E. 5, yellow .....                                     | 1/9 |
| Emperor, E. 5, crimson .....                                          | 1/9 |
| Rosaeflorum, E. 5, rosy pink .....                                    | 1/9 |
| Souvenir de Bonn, E. 10, foliage varie-<br>gated, silvery white ..... | 1/9 |

### ACACIA (Wattle)

|                                                                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Baileyana, E. 20. The well-known<br>Cootamundra Silver. Yellow .....                                               | 1/6 |
| Dealbata, E. 20 (the Tasmanian Sil-<br>ver), lemon yellow .....                                                    | 1/6 |
| Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle),<br>golden yellow .....                                                            | 1/6 |
| Eлата, E. 20. Fine for street plant-<br>ing .....                                                                  | 1/6 |
| Podalyriaefolia, E. 20 (the Queens-<br>land Silver); the best; beautiful<br>silvery foliage, yellow, fragrant .... | 1/6 |

### ACER (Maple)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese<br>Maple. Beautiful hardy tree, for<br>hedges or specimens; recommended<br>where autumn foliage is desired.<br>Seedlings .....                                                                                                        | 2/- |
| Polymorphum, D. 20 (named varie-<br>ties). These are choice forms, but<br>are not so hardy. In warm climates<br>they need the protection of a<br>southern wall, with cool, moist soil,<br>to do well. In cold climates one<br>of the most beautiful trees grown .. | 7/6 |

### ALOYSIA (Lemon Scented Verbena)

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Citriodora, D. 8, white ..... | 1/6 |
|-------------------------------|-----|

### AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach)

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Persica, D. 12, double pink .....    | 1/9 |
| Persica, D. 12, double striped ..... | 1/9 |
| Persica, D. 12, double white .....   | 1/9 |
| Persica, D. 12, double red .....     | 1/9 |

### ARAUCARIA

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/- |     |
| Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) .... | 2/- |

### ARBUTUS (Strawberry Tree)

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Unedo, E. 15, white, red fruits ..... | 2/- |
|---------------------------------------|-----|

### ARDUINA (Cape Plum)

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Grandiflora, E. 6, white, fragrant ..... | 2/- |
|------------------------------------------|-----|

### ASTERS (Perennial)

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Anita Ballard, semi-double, light blue | 1/- |
| Jupiter, pale blue, edged deeper ..... | 1/- |
| Lady Lloyd, single pink .....          | 1/- |
| Moonlight, ageratum blue .....         | 1/- |
| Mrs. J. S. Baker, white, semi-double   | 1/- |
| Triumph, purple base .....             | 1/- |
| White Climax, pure white .....         | 1/- |

### AZALEAS

|                                                                      |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Comte de la Torre, E. 5, single, pink,<br>bordered white .....       | 2/- |
| Deutsche Perle, E. 5, double, white ..                               | 2/- |
| Duc de Nassau, E. 5, purple, single ..                               | 2/- |
| Dame Melaine, E. 5, single, pink,<br>margined white .....            | 2/- |
| Empress of India, E. 5, double, rosy<br>salmon, blotched white ..... | 2/- |
| Eugene Mazel, E. 5, single, red .....                                | 2/- |
| Kurume, assorted colors, each .....                                  | 2/- |
| Indica Alba, E. 6, single, white .....                               | 2/- |
| Lady Poltimore, E. 5, single, white ..                               | 2/- |
| Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5, semi-<br>double, pink, bordered white .....  | 2/- |



|                                                                                                                            |     |                                                                             |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Magnifica, E. 6, single, purple .....                                                                                      | 2/- | Dr. Gelben, E. 3, yellow .....                                              | 9d. |
| President Raphael de Smit, E. 5,<br>double, deep rose .....                                                                | 2/- | Eureka, E. 3, creamy chocolate spots .....                                  | 9d. |
| Roi de Hollande, E. 5, single, red ....                                                                                    | 2/- | Hungaria, E. 3, pink .....                                                  | 9d. |
| Sir Chas. Napier, E. 5, single, pink ..                                                                                    | 2/- | King Humbert, E. 3, large red .....                                         | 9d. |
| Splendens, E. 5, single, salmon .....                                                                                      | 2/- | Romagna, E. 3, orange red .....                                             | 9d. |
| Splendide, E. 5, double, rosy crimson                                                                                      | 2/- | Sulphurea, E. 3, yellow, spotted red .....                                  | 9d. |
| Souv. de Mons. Low, E. 5, double,<br>crimson .....                                                                         | 2/- | Triumph, E. 3, large scarlet .....                                          | 9d. |
| <b>BAUHINIA (Mountain Ebony)</b>                                                                                           |     | Wyoming, E. 3, gold, bronzy foliage .....                                   | 9d. |
| Purpurea, E. 12, purple .....                                                                                              | 2/- | <b>CASSIA</b>                                                               |     |
| <b>BERBERIS</b>                                                                                                            |     | Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best<br>yellow flowered shrubs .....         | 2/- |
| Darwini, E. 4, orange yellow .....                                                                                         | 2/6 | <b>CATALPA</b>                                                              |     |
| Vulgaris, D. 10, yellow (Barberry) ..                                                                                      | 1/6 | Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple ....                                      | 1/6 |
| <b>BORONIA</b>                                                                                                             |     | <b>CATHA</b>                                                                |     |
| Megastigma, E. 4, brown and yellow,<br>highly fragrant .....                                                               | 2/- | Edulis, E. 10, brownish foliage .....                                       | 1/6 |
| <b>BOUVARDIA</b>                                                                                                           |     | <b>CEDRUS</b>                                                               |     |
| Beauty of Brisbane, D. 4,, white .....                                                                                     | 1/- | Atlantica, E. 80 .....                                                      | 2/- |
| Rockii, D. 4, bright pink .....                                                                                            | 1/- | Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar .....                                          | 2/- |
| Dazzler, D. 4, coral red .....                                                                                             | 1/- | <b>CERASUS</b>                                                              |     |
| Duchess of York, D. 4, blush pink ..                                                                                       | 1/- | Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) ..                                    | 1/6 |
| Federal Queen, D. 4, red .....                                                                                             | 1/- | Lusitanica, E. 20 (Portugal Laurel) ..                                      | 2/- |
| Hogarthi, fl. pl., D. 4, double scarlet                                                                                    | 1/- | Japonica, Mt. Fuji, D. 10; double<br>white .....                            | 2/6 |
| Humboldti, D. 4, white, scented .....                                                                                      | 1/- | Japonica, Veitchi, D. 10; double pink ..                                    | 2/6 |
| King of Scarlet, D. 4, deep scarlet ..                                                                                     | 1/- | Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10;<br>double rosy pink .....                  | 2/6 |
| Mrs. Gazzard, D. 4, pink .....                                                                                             | 1/- | <b>CERATONIA (Carob Tree)</b>                                               |     |
| Mrs. McCulloch, D. 4, reddish salmon                                                                                       | 1/6 | Siliqua, E. 20 .....                                                        | 2/- |
| President Cleveland, D. 4, scarlet ....                                                                                    | 1/- | <b>CERATOPETALUM (Christmas<br/>Bush)</b>                                   |     |
| Priory Beauty, D. 4, pink .....                                                                                            | 1/- | Gummigerum, E. 30, rich crimson ..                                          | 2/- |
| Salmon Queen, D. 4, dark salmon ....                                                                                       | 1/- | <b>CHAMAELAUCUM (Geraldton<br/>Wax)</b>                                     |     |
| <b>BRAHEA (Station or Cotton Palm)</b>                                                                                     |     | Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink, good ....                                      | 2/6 |
| Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardest<br>and quickest growing palms for out-<br>door planting in warm climates,<br>from ..... | 2/- | <b>CHAMEROPS (Fan Palm)</b>                                                 |     |
| <b>BRUGMANSIA (Angels' Trumpet)</b>                                                                                        |     | Excelsa, E. 20—from .....                                                   | 2/- |
| Knightii, E. 10, white .....                                                                                               | 2/- | Humilis, E. 20—from .....                                                   | 2/6 |
| <b>BRUNSFELSIA</b>                                                                                                         |     | <b>CHOISYA</b>                                                              |     |
| Latifolia, E. 6, blue .....                                                                                                | 2/6 | Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white<br>shrubs for any climate; fragrant .. | 2/- |
| <b>BUDDLEIA</b>                                                                                                            |     | <b>CHORIZEMA</b>                                                            |     |
| Magnifica, E. 10, purple .....                                                                                             | 1/9 | Cordata, E. 3; orange red .....                                             | 1/6 |
| Veitchiana, E. 10, lilac .....                                                                                             | 1/9 | Ilicifolia, E. 3; orange and red .....                                      | 1/6 |
| <b>CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush)</b>                                                                                          |     | <b>CLETHRA (Lily of Valley Tree)</b>                                        |     |
| Acuminata, E. 8, scarlet .....                                                                                             | 2/- | Arborea, E. 12; white .....                                                 | 2/6 |
| Lanceolatus, E. 10, scarlet .....                                                                                          | 2/- | <b>CLIANTHUS (N.Z. Glory Pea)</b>                                           |     |
| Coccinea, E. 10, scarlet .....                                                                                             | 2/- | Puniceus, E. 6; pink .....                                                  | 2/- |
| <b>CALODENDRON (Cape Chestnut)</b>                                                                                         |     | <b>COCOS (Wine Palm)</b>                                                    |     |
| Capense, E. 40, flesh pink .....                                                                                           | 2/- | Yatay, E. 10; very hardy .....                                              | 2/6 |
| <b>CAMELLIA</b>                                                                                                            |     | <b>COPROSMA</b>                                                             |     |
| Aspasia, E. 20, white, pink spots ....                                                                                     | 2/6 | Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves<br>blotched yellow in the centre .....    | 2/6 |
| Candidissima, E. 20, white spots .....                                                                                     | 2/6 | Baueriana variegata, E. 6; leaves<br>heavily margined, creamy yellow ..     | 2/6 |
| H. B. Sheather, E. 20, rosy salmon ..                                                                                      | 2/6 | Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges .....                                        | 1/6 |
| Prince F. William, E. 20, pale pink ..                                                                                     | 2/6 | <b>CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)</b>                                                 |     |
| Red Waratah, E. 20, dark red .....                                                                                         | 2/6 | Carrierii, D. 10; large red berries ....                                    | 2/- |
| White Waratah, F. 20, white .....                                                                                          | 2/6 | Crenulata, E. 10; red berries .....                                         | 2/- |
| <b>CAMPHORA (Camphor Laurel)</b>                                                                                           |     | Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson ..                                        | 2/- |
| Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best ever-<br>green for tall hedges—each .....                                              | 1/9 | Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white .....                                       | 2/- |
| 15/- per doz.                                                                                                              |     | Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries .....                                     | 2/- |
| <b>CANNA</b>                                                                                                               |     | <b>CROTALARIA (Bird Flower)</b>                                             |     |
| Comte de Bauchard, E. 3, rich yellow,<br>spotted red .....                                                                 | 9d. | Laburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow ..                                     | 2/- |



|                                                                               |  |                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar)</b>                                           |  | Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum) .... 1/6                                   |
| Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter ..... 2/-                   |  | (Special quotations for quantities).                                       |
| <b>CUPRESSUS (Cypress)</b>                                                    |  | Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum ..... 1/6                                    |
| Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings ..... 4/-                |  | Globulus, E. 150; Tsa. Blue Gum .... 1/6                                   |
| Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress ..... 4/6 |  | <b>EUGENIA (Lillipilli)</b>                                                |
| Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress 1/9                                       |  | Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best ..... 2/-                                       |
| Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress ..... 1/9                            |  | Pendula, E. 15; purple berries ..... 2/-                                   |
| Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings, each ..... 3/6                          |  | Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilli ..... 2/-                                |
| from seeds—each ..... 2/-                                                     |  | Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry .... 2/-                                 |
| <b>CYDONIA (Flowering Quince)</b>                                             |  | <b>EUONYMUS</b>                                                            |
| Japonica, D. 6; red ..... 2/-                                                 |  | Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow ..... 2/-            |
| Nivalis, D. 6; white ..... 1/9                                                |  | Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow ..... 2/-        |
| Rosea, D. 6; pink ..... 2/-                                                   |  | Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white ..... 2/-  |
| Rubra, D. 6; crimson ..... 2/6                                                |  | <b>EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)</b>                                              |
| <b>CYPHOMANDRA (Tree Tomato)</b>                                              |  | Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs ..... 1/6        |
| Betacea, E. 10 ..... 2/-                                                      |  | <b>FEIJOA (Pineapple Guava)</b>                                            |
| <b>CYTISUS (Laburnum)</b>                                                     |  | Sellowiana, E. 10; red and white flowers, edible fruits ..... 2/-          |
| Laburnum, D. 12; yellow ..... 2/-                                             |  | <b>FISCUS (Figs)</b>                                                       |
| <b>DAPHNE</b>                                                                 |  | Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson ..... 2/-                                   |
| Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink ..... 5/-                                            |  | Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay .... 2/-                                   |
| Odora, E. 3; white ..... 3/6                                                  |  | Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety ... 2/-                                 |
| <b>DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells)</b>                                                |  | <b>FUCHSIA</b>                                                             |
| Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white ..... 1/6                           |  | Avalanche, E. 4; double red ..... 1/-                                      |
| Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white ..... 1/6                             |  | Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla ..... 1/-                |
| Rosea, fl. pl., D. 5; double pink ..... 1/6                                   |  | Jubilee, E. 4; double; rose mauve .... 1/-                                 |
| <b>DIERVILIA (Wiegela)</b>                                                    |  | Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepal ..... 1/-           |
| Amabilis, D. 6; pink ..... 1/9                                                |  | Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet ..... 1/-                                 |
| Candidissima, D. 6; white ..... 1/9                                           |  | Storm King, E. 4; double; rose ..... 1/-                                   |
| Eva Ratke, D. 6; dark red ..... 1/9                                           |  | Victor Hugo, E. 4; double; blue ..... 1/-                                  |
| Glorie de Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose 1/9                                       |  | White Giant, E. 4; double; white .... 1/-                                  |
| <b>DOMBEYA</b>                                                                |  | <b>GARDENIA</b>                                                            |
| Dregiana, E. 12; pure white ..... 2/-                                         |  | Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented 2/-                                  |
| Mastersi, E. 12; white ..... 2/-                                              |  | Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant .... 2/-                                 |
| <b>DURANTA</b>                                                                |  | Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented 2/-                                 |
| Plumieri, E. 8; blue, for hedges ..... 1/6                                    |  | <b>GERBERA (South African Daisy)</b>                                       |
| Alba, E. 8; white ..... 1/6                                                   |  | Jamiesoni, E. 2; in scarlet, pink, yellow, and white shades—each ..... 1/6 |
| <b>ELEAGNUS</b>                                                               |  | 15/- per doz.                                                              |
| Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow ..... 2/-       |  | <b>GENISTA</b>                                                             |
| <b>ERICAS (The Heath)</b>                                                     |  | Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow 1/9                                     |
| Bowieana, E. 4; white ..... 2/-                                               |  | <b>GREVILLEA</b>                                                           |
| Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink ..... 2/-                                      |  | Banksia, E. 8; scarlet ..... 2/-                                           |
| Hentyana, E. 4; pale pink ..... 2/-                                           |  | Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange 1/9                                     |
| Hybrida, E. 4; red ..... 2/-                                                  |  | <b>GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)</b>                                             |
| Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink ..... 2/-                                            |  | Argenteum, E. 10; white ..... 1/6                                          |
| Webbelyana, E. 4; pink ..... 2/-                                              |  | <b>HELIOTROPIMUM (Cherry Pie)</b>                                          |
| <b>ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree)</b>                                                 |  | President Garfield, E. 2; mauve ..... 1/6                                  |
| Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet ..... 2/-                                   |  | Priapo, E. 3; dark blue ..... 1/6                                          |
| Indica, O. 25; scarlet ..... 2/-                                              |  | <b>HIBISCUS</b>                                                            |
| <b>ESCALLONIA</b>                                                             |  | Camdenii, E. 8; single, crimson ..... 2/-                                  |
| Macrantha, E. 6; pink, very hardy .... 1/9                                    |  | Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, coastal climates only ..... 2/-      |
| Montevidiensis, E. 10; white ..... 1/9                                        |  | Geo. Harwood, E. 8; pink, single .... 2/-                                  |
| <b>EUCALYPTUS (Gum Trees)</b>                                                 |  | Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink, single 2/-                                  |
| Botyroides, E. 100 (Mahogany) ..... 1/6                                       |  | Island Empress, E. 6; double, pink .. 2/-                                  |
| Calophylla Rosea, E. 20; rosy pink .. 1/6                                     |  | Lamberti, E. 5; double crimson ..... 2/-                                   |
| Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) .. 1/6                                      |  |                                                                            |



|                                                                                    |          |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink, semi-double .....                                    | 2/-      | Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges .....                                                                                    | 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100 |
| Tango Queen, E. 6; single, tangerine .....                                         | 2/-      | <b>MAGNOLIA</b>                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| <b>HYDRANGEA</b>                                                                   |          | Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine) .....                                                                                                                 | 2/-                |
| Avalanche, pure white .....                                                        | 1/9      | Grandiflora, E. 20; large; white .....                                                                                                          | 2/6                |
| Bouquet Rose, fringed .....                                                        | 1/9      | <b>MALUS (Flowering Apples)</b>                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Cyanoclada .....                                                                   | 1/9      | Alba, fl. pl., D. 10; double, white .....                                                                                                       | 2/-                |
| Gertrude Glahn .....                                                               | 2/6      | Floribunda, D. 10; bright pink; fragrant, single .....                                                                                          | 2/-                |
| La Marne, large heads .....                                                        | 2/6      | Rosea, fl. pl., D. 10; double, pink .....                                                                                                       | 2/-                |
| Mdm. E. Moulliere, white, pink eye ....                                            | 1/9      | <b>MELALEUCA (Tea Tree)</b>                                                                                                                     |                    |
| Marechal Foch .....                                                                | 2/6      | Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet .....                                                                                                              | 2/-                |
| Parsifal, fringed .....                                                            | 2/6      | <b>MELIA (White Cedar)</b>                                                                                                                      |                    |
| Radiant .....                                                                      | 1/9      | Azedarach, D. 20; lilac .....                                                                                                                   | 1/9                |
| Souv. de Mdm. Chataud .....                                                        | 1/9      | <b>METROSIDEROS (N.Z. Pohutukawa)</b>                                                                                                           |                    |
| Splendour .....                                                                    | 2/6      | Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red, good ....                                                                                                          | 2/-                |
| Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they are blue, and on sandy soils pink. |          | <b>MONTANOA</b>                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| <b>ILEX (Holly)</b>                                                                |          | Grandiflora, E. 12; white .....                                                                                                                 | 2/6                |
| Aquifolium, E. 15; English .....                                                   | 2/-      | <b>MURRAYA</b>                                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold .....                                                 | 3/-      | Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented ....                                                                                                        | 2/-                |
| Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver ....                                            | 3/-      | <b>NANDINA (Jap. Sacred Bamboo)</b>                                                                                                             |                    |
| <b>IRIS GERMANICA (Flag Iris)</b>                                                  |          | Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage .....                                                                                                         | 2/6                |
| Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve .....                                                    | 1/-      | <b>NERIUM (Oleander)</b>                                                                                                                        |                    |
| Catarina, E. 2; lavender blue .....                                                | 1/-      | Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single .....                                                                                                        | 1/9                |
| Fairy, E. 2; white .....                                                           | 1/-      | Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow .....                                                                                           | 1/9                |
| Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple .....                                                | 1/-      | Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large semi-double, white .....                                                                                       | 1/9                |
| Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold .....                                                   | 1/-      | Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 8; semi-double, salmon .....                                                                                                | 1/9                |
| Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink .....                                               | 1/-      | Monsieur Belaguier, E. 6; single, pink .....                                                                                                    | 1/9                |
| <b>JACARANDA</b>                                                                   |          | Prof. Martin, E. 6; single, crimson ....                                                                                                        | 1/9                |
| Mimosaefolia, E. 30; bluish purple ....                                            | 1/9      | Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; dark crimson, single .....                                                                                        | 1/9                |
| <b>JASMINUM (Jasmine)</b>                                                          |          | Splendens, E. 10; large, double pink .....                                                                                                      | 1/9                |
| Fruticans, E. 8; yellow; fragrant .....                                            | 2/-      | Sylendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink .....                                                                         | 3/-                |
| Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow; fragrant .....                              | 2/-      | <b>OCHNA</b>                                                                                                                                    |                    |
| Sambac, E. 8; large; white; for warm climates only; fragrant .....                 | 2/6      | Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries; showy .....                                                                        | 2/-                |
| <b>JUNIPERUS</b>                                                                   |          | <b>PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)</b>                                                                                                               |                    |
| Africana, E. 10 .....                                                              | 2/-      | Grandiflorus, D. 8; white, scented ....                                                                                                         | 1/6                |
| Bermudiana, E. 30 .....                                                            | 2/-      | Virginal, D. 6; semi-double; white ....                                                                                                         | 2/-                |
| Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) .....                                             | 2/-      | <b>PHOENIX (Date Palm)</b>                                                                                                                      |                    |
| Virginiana, E. 30 .....                                                            | 2/-      | Canariensis, E. 15 .....                                                                                                                        | 2/-                |
| <b>LAGERSTROEMIA (Crape Myrtle)</b>                                                |          | Reclinata, E. 15 .....                                                                                                                          | 2/6                |
| Eavesii, D. 10; mauve 30 .....                                                     | 3/-      | <b>PHOTINIA (Chinese Hawthorn)</b>                                                                                                              |                    |
| Flos Regina, E. 12; bright pink .....                                              | 2/-      | Serrulata, E. 15; white .....                                                                                                                   | 1/9                |
| Indica alba, D. 10; white .....                                                    | 3/-      | <b>PINUS</b>                                                                                                                                    |                    |
| Indica Rubra, D. 20; red .....                                                     | 2/-      | Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; specially planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities ..... | 1/6                |
| <b>LANTANA</b>                                                                     |          | <b>PISTACHE</b>                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red ....                                             | 1/6      | Chinensis, D. 20; beautiful autumn foliage tree, suited for warm climates; recommended .....                                                    | 2/-                |
| Drap D'Or, E. 5; yellow .....                                                      | 1/6      | <b>PITTOSPORUM</b>                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Sellowiana, E. 2; mauve .....                                                      | 1/6      | Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 .....                                                                                                               | 2/-                |
| <b>LASIANDRA</b>                                                                   |          | Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented ....                                                                                                          | 1/9                |
| Edwardii, E. 4; blue .....                                                         | 2/-      |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large .....                                       | 2/6      |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Macrantha, E. 8; violet .....                                                      | 2/-      |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| <b>LAVANDULA (Lavender)</b>                                                        |          |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Spica, E. 2; common; blue .....                                                    | 1/-      |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| <b>LIGUSTRUM (Privet)</b>                                                          |          |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form .....                    | 1/6      |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant—2/6 doz.;         | 15/- 100 |                                                                                                                                                 |                    |



|                                                                                                                               |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>PLATANUS (Plane Tree)</b>                                                                                                  |          |
| Orientalis, D. 50; good tree for avenue or specimen planting .....                                                            | 2/-      |
| <b>PLUMBAGO</b>                                                                                                               |          |
| Capensis, E. 6; blue .....                                                                                                    | 1/9      |
| Alba, E. 6; white .....                                                                                                       | 1/9      |
| <b>POINSETTIA</b>                                                                                                             |          |
| Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant greenish yellow flowers, surrounded by bracts of brilliant scarlet .....                    | 1/9      |
| <b>POPULAS (Poplar)</b>                                                                                                       |          |
| Balsamifera, D. 50 (Balsam Poplar) ..                                                                                         | 1/9      |
| Dilitata, D. 50 (Upright Poplar) ....                                                                                         | 2/-      |
| <b>PROSTHANTHERA (Tas. Lilac)</b>                                                                                             |          |
| Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple, showy .....                                                                                        | 2/-      |
| <b>PRUNUS (Flowering Plums)</b>                                                                                               |          |
| Nigra, D. 12; blackish foliage .....                                                                                          | 2/-      |
| Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foliage; for warm climates .....                                                             | 2/-      |
| Sinensis, D. 6; double, pink .....                                                                                            | 2/6      |
| Sinensis, D. 6; double, white .....                                                                                           | 2/6      |
| Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended .....                                                                | 2/-      |
| <b>PUNICA (Pomegranate)</b>                                                                                                   |          |
| Andre Leroy, fl. pl., D. 10; double, red .....                                                                                | 1/6      |
| <b>PYRUS (Mountain Ash, or Rowan)</b>                                                                                         |          |
| Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries ....                                                                                      | 2/-      |
| <b>QUERCUS (Oak)</b>                                                                                                          |          |
| Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak) .....                                                                                             | 2/6      |
| Palustris D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn .....                                                         | 2/6      |
| Robus, D. 50 (English Oak) .....                                                                                              | 2/-      |
| Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak) .....                                                                                           | 2/-      |
| <b>RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Haw-thorn)</b>                                                                                         |          |
| Indica, E. 8; white, pink centre, followed by blue berries .....                                                              | 1/6      |
| <b>RETINOSPORA</b>                                                                                                            |          |
| Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed ....                                                                                       | 2/-      |
| Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above .....                                                                              | 2/-      |
| <b>RHODODENDRON</b>                                                                                                           |          |
| Named varieties .....                                                                                                         | from 7/6 |
| <b>RHUS</b>                                                                                                                   |          |
| Succedanea, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety ..... | 2/-      |
| <b>RONDELETIA</b>                                                                                                             |          |
| Amoena, E. 8; salmon pink .....                                                                                               | 2/6      |
| <b>ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)</b>                                                                                                  |          |
| Officinalis, E. 6 .....                                                                                                       | 1/-      |
| <b>RUSSELLIA</b>                                                                                                              |          |
| Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers ..                                                                                      | 1/9      |
| <b>SALIX (Willow)</b>                                                                                                         |          |
| Babylonica, D. 50 (Weeping Willow) ..                                                                                         | 1/6      |
| Caprea, D. 30 (Pussy Willow) .....                                                                                            | 1/6      |
| <b>SAMBUCCUS (Elder Berry)</b>                                                                                                |          |
| Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves .....                                                                                             | 1/6      |
| Nigra, D.; black stems .....                                                                                                  | 1/6      |

|                                                                                                                                 |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>SCHINUS (Pepper Tree)</b>                                                                                                    |     |
| Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree, for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities .....                             | 1/6 |
| <b>SPARTIUM (Broom)</b>                                                                                                         |     |
| Juncea, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow .....                                                                                            | 1/6 |
| <b>SPIREA (May)</b>                                                                                                             |     |
| Reevesiana, D. 5; single, white .....                                                                                           | 1/6 |
| Reevsiana, fl. pl., D. 5; double, white ..                                                                                      | 1/6 |
| Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single, red ..                                                                                           | 1/6 |
| <b>STENOCARPUS (Queensland Fir Tree)</b>                                                                                        |     |
| Cunninghami, E. 30; bright scarlet ....                                                                                         | 2/- |
| <b>STERCULEA (Kurrajong)</b>                                                                                                    |     |
| Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow-growing, but valuable in drought ....                         | 1/6 |
| Acenfalia, E. 50 (Flame Tree); vivid scarlet .....                                                                              | 2/- |
| <b>SYRINGA (Lilac)</b>                                                                                                          |     |
| Persica, E. 50 (Persian); clear lilac ....                                                                                      | 2/- |
| Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous, white ....                                                                                       | 2/- |
| Belle de Nancy, D. 8; double, pink ....                                                                                         | 2/- |
| Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 8; double, white .....                                                                                     | 2/- |
| Marie Legray, D. 8; single, white ....                                                                                          | 2/- |
| Maurice Vilmorin, D. 8; double, blue ..                                                                                         | 2/- |
| William Robinson, D. 8; double, violet .....                                                                                    | 2/- |
| Scipion Cochet, D. 8; single, violet ..                                                                                         | 2/- |
| Souv. de Louis Spath, single, dark red ..                                                                                       | 2/- |
| <b>TAMARIX (Flowering Cypress)</b>                                                                                              |     |
| Gallica, D. 12; pink .....                                                                                                      | 1/9 |
| Japonica plumosa, D. 12; pink .....                                                                                             | 1/9 |
| <b>TECOMA</b>                                                                                                                   |     |
| Capensis, E. 12; red .....                                                                                                      | 1/6 |
| Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow .....                                                                                             | 2/- |
| Velutina, E. 10; yellow .....                                                                                                   | 2/- |
| <b>TELOPEA (Waratah)</b>                                                                                                        |     |
| Speciosissima, E. 10; crimson .....                                                                                             | 2/6 |
| <b>TRISTANIA (Brush Box)</b>                                                                                                    |     |
| Conferta, E. 40 (Lophostenon Australis); for street planting or shade; quick-growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant ..... | 1/9 |
| <b>ULMUS (Elm)</b>                                                                                                              |     |
| Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) ....                                                                                            | 2/- |
| Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) ..                                                                                           | 2/- |
| <b>VERONICA</b>                                                                                                                 |     |
| Andersoni, E. 3; blue .....                                                                                                     | 1/9 |
| Gracilis, E. 3; white .....                                                                                                     | 1/9 |
| Imperialis, E. 3; amaranth red .....                                                                                            | 1/9 |
| Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink .....                                                                                             | 1/9 |
| <b>VIBURNUM</b>                                                                                                                 |     |
| Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree) .....                                                                             | 1/9 |
| Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) ....                                                                                         | 2/- |
| Suspensum, E. 6; white, scented .....                                                                                           | 1/9 |
| Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white .....                                                                                          | 1/9 |
| Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white .....                                                                                                | 1/9 |



## VIOLET

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Ascanius; single violet, purple .... | doz. 5/- |
| California; dark blue .....          | doz. 3/- |

## CLIMBING PLANTS

### AMPELOPSIS

|                                                                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn ..... | 1/9 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

### ASPARAGUS

|                                                                      |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Plumosa, E.; for bush-house or outdoor planting in warm climates ... | 1/6 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

### BIGNONIA

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Australis, E. (Wonga Vine); cream and brown; vigorous climber ..... | 1/9 |
| Cherere, E.; orange red; tender .....                               | 2/- |
| Guilfoylei, D.; orange brown .....                                  | 2/- |
| Jasminoides E.; rose and purple ....                                | 1/9 |
| Jasminoides alba, E.; white .....                                   | 1/9 |
| Lindleyana, E.; lilac .....                                         | 1/9 |
| Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw); very vigorous; clear yellow .....   | 1/9 |
| Venusta, E.; orange; winter flowerer                                | 2/- |

### BOUGAINVILLEA (Paper Flower)

|                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta .....                                       | 1/9 |
| Magnifica Trailli, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free ..... | 2/- |

### CLEMATIS

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Montana, D.; white ..... | 2/- |
|--------------------------|-----|

### DOLICHOS

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Lignosus, E.; pink, pea-shaped ..... | 1/9 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

### FICUS (Climbing Fig)

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Stipulata, E. .... | 1/9 |
|--------------------|-----|

### GELSEMIUM (Carolina Jasmine)

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Sempervirens, E.; yellow, fragrant ... | 2/- |
|----------------------------------------|-----|

### HEDERA (Ivy)

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Helix, E. (English) ..... | 1/9 |
|---------------------------|-----|

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Count Brazza; double, white .....  | doz. 5/- |
| King of Doubles; double, blue .... | doz. 5/- |
| Princess of Wales; dark violet ..  | doz. 3/- |

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Maderiensiis variegata, E. .... | 2/- |
|---------------------------------|-----|

### JASMINUM (Jasmine)

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Grandiflorum, E.; white .....      | 2/- |
| Poicoicum, E.; white, tender ..... | 2/6 |

### LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Caprifolium, E.; English, fragrant ... | 1/9 |
| Halleana, E.; best white .....         | 1/9 |
| Sinensis, E.; white and red .....      | 1/9 |
| Tartaria Splendens, E.; scarlet .....  | 1/9 |

### MANDEVILLEA

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Sauveolens, E.; white, fragrant ..... | 1/9 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|

### PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower)

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white | 1/9 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

### RHYNCHOSPERMUM

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Jasminoides, E.; white, scented .....  | 2/- |
| Jasminoides variegata, E.; white ..... | 2/- |

### SOLANUM

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Jasminoides, E.; white .....       | 2/- |
| Seafortianum, E.; blue .....       | 2/- |
| Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue ..... | 2/- |

### TASCONIA (Passion Flower)

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Ignea, E.; scarlet .....                | 2/- |
| Mollissima, E.; pink, yellow fruits ... | 1/6 |

### THUNBERGIA

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free ..... | 2/- |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

### WISTARIA

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Magnifica, D.; lavender blue .....      | 2/6 |
| Multijuga, D.; dark purple .....        | 2/6 |
| Multijuga alba, D.; white .....         | 2/6 |
| Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink     | 2/6 |
| Sinensis, D.; lavender .....            | 2/6 |
| Sinensis alba, D.; white .....          | 2/6 |
| Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue .... | 2/6 |

## HEDGE PLANTS

**BOUGAINVILLEA SANDERIANA.**—For warm climates; flowering over a long period. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.

**BOUGAINVILLEA TRAILLI.**—Similar to above, but darker and more profuse flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 18/- doz.

**CAMPBOR LAUREL.**—For tall hedges or breakwinds. For hedges, plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds, 6ft. 15/- doz.

**CANNA.**—For bedding and massing. 7/6 per doz. Also for own selection, 6/- per doz. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart.

**COPROSMA LUCIDA.**—Dark, glossy green foliage; hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.**—An ever-green hedge, hardy, covered in autumn with berries; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.**—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 18/- doz.; cuttings, 39/- doz. Recommended in place of

Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent cause.

**DURANTA.**—A neat hedge; purplish blue; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA.**—Dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.

**HIBISCUS (Single Scarlet).**—A showy hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- doz.

**LANTANA.**—For hedges. Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.

**LAUREL (English).**—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**LIGUSTRUM PUBESCENS (Privet).**—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

**LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Privet).**—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge; disease and drought resistant. Plant 24 inches apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.



**LIGUSTRUM GOLDEN** (Privet).—A golden variegated foliage. Plant 2ft. apart. Hardy. 12/- doz., in pots. Field grown, 7/6 per doz., 45/- per 100.

**OLIVE** (Common).—A good, hardy hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA** (Indian Hawthorn).—Dark green growth, white flowers, blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

**TECOMA CAPENSIS**.—Plant 2ft. apart. Orange red. 15/- doz.

## BREAKWINDS AND SHELTER TREES

We have grouped under this heading some of the common ornamental and fruit trees suitable for and used for breakwinds, and also as shelter for animals. For breakwinds, plant 8 to 20 feet apart, depending on thickness of break required, for the closer planted they are the quicker and thicker the breakwind. For shelter, plant in groups of 3 to 20, so as to give good compact shade where required.

**ALMONDS**.—Deciduous. Good payable crops in right climates. 15/- doz.

**CAMPHOR LAUREL**.—Evergreen; good for warm climates. 15/- doz.

**CAROB TREES**.—Good shelter and good food for animals. 18/- doz.

**CUPRESSUS TORULOSA**.—Good in cold climates, evergreen, seedlings. 18/- doz.

**EUCALYPTUS** (Botyroides, 15/- doz.), *Corynocalyx*, 13/- doz.), *Globulus*, 15/- doz.).—Fast-growing evergreens; all are suitable.

**GREVILLEA**.—For warm climates only, but does not make a thick break. 16/- doz.

**LAUREL** (English).—For cold climates; mostly used as a hedge. 15/- doz.

**LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM**.—A quick-growing break, evergreen. 2/6 doz., 15/- 100.

**LOQUATS**.—Evergreen; for warm climates, and usually very profitable, and makes a good break. 21/- doz.

**MACADAMIA**.—Evergreen; where suitable should make a good break, but somewhat slow-growing here. 21/- doz.

**OLIVES**.—Evergreen; makes a compact break; not fast growing. 15/- doz.

**PEARS** (China and Keiffer).—Deciduous; sometimes used. 15/- doz.

**PEPPERS**.—Evergreen break for dry climates, not very thick. 15/- doz.

**PECANS**.—Deciduous, fast growing; should be profitable on good soils. 21/- doz.

**PITTOSPORUM**.—Evergreen; but, as it is a host for Indian wax scale and borers, we cannot recommend.

**PINUS**.—One of the best for either cold or warm climates, fast growing, and does not unduly rob the soil. 15/- doz.

**TRISTANIA** (*Lophostemon*, or Brush Box).—Evergreen, fairly fast growing and shallow rooting; one of the best for warm climates. 15/- doz.

**SYNCARPIA** (Terpentine).—Evergreen, medium growing. 16/- doz.

**WALNUTS**.—Good where conditions are suitable. 24/- doz.

## PLANTING HINTS

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of vital importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting if the best results are to be obtained.

**UNPACKING**.—Upon advice of trees, do not allow them to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, great care being taken to cut the outside ropes of the package so that the different sorts may not become mixed, then moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. If plants do not seem to be in good shape or unsatisfactory, notify us at once, as it is to our interest as well as yours to have your stock reach you in good condition. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If trees are dry and withered on arrival, bury roots and tops in moist earth for several days. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

**CULTIVATION** before and after planting is necessary, as the soil is alive with bacteria or germs, and must be treated with care, etc., otherwise bacteria having a detrimental effect will predominate.

**DRAINAGE**.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation, are too retentive for best drainage, unless of a good gravelly formation.



**HEELING IN** preferably in a loose, well-drained spot, care being taken that a naturally moist spot is chosen. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in, make the trench two or three feet wide. Dip all the roots in water and then stand the trees closely in trench, and shake fine loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

**PREPARING.**—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better. Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases). New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

**ASPECT.**—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up. Light sandy soils where potash constituents dominate generally produce finer skinned; heavier, better textured, more uniform size, and colored fruits than heavy black or clay soils, which usually have a high percentage of nitrogen tending to larger size, thicker skin and poorer color.

**DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.**—It is important for commercial planting to plant far enough apart for convenience in spraying, cultivation and other operations, so that when fully grown they will not shade and crowd one another. The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 25 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated and cared for.

**STAKING AND HOLES.**—Stake out well in advance, placing stakes on the northern side to protect them from sunburn, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened shortly before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the sub-soil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons, and pears can grow in sour soil. Digging large holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is cultivated quickly afterwards.

**TIME TO PLANT.**—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March, and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September, and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is sometimes better to plant citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favorable, than to wait for any certain, set period, when adverse conditions may prevail.



**POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.**—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope, the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

**ROOT PRUNING.**—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut back the tap-root, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any tap-roots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots, and any that are bruised and damaged in transit, smooth and clean with a sharp knife, so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

**DEPTH OF PLANTING.**—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep on shallow clayey soils, deep planting is detrimental, Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last-named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

**PLANTING.**—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth, you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds. In districts where frosts are severe enough to loosen the soil around newly planted trees, we would suggest treading the soil firmly down every time this occurs, otherwise the plant may die through being dried out by the loose soil.

**EVERGREENS** have more difficulty in establishing themselves, particularly if weather conditions are unfavorable, and those who find it difficult to secure good results we recommend to cut all leaves off either before or after planting and cover the barrel loosely with bagging, paper and grass for protection. In windy weather or late planting it is safer to do so, and if leaves curl and remain withered, cut off at once, for if left on they will dry the vitality out of the tree; leaves falling off spontaneously is generally a good sign.

**PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.**—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting, and then place in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Never try to straighten out the roots of ballad or pot grown plants, and do not disturb the ball of soil and roots unnecessarily. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, press firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Watering often and right on the ball is essential until plant is established. If in paper pots, merely lift out. In watering balled trees, it is very important to apply water thoroughly and for a long period, so that the moisture will penetrate through the ball of earth. Do not drag or jar balls more than necessary, as this is liable to loosen the earth, resulting in injury to the roots.



**TREES TENDER TO FROST** should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring, and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young ones.

**WATERING.**—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the Spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Evergreen trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for Summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

**MULCHING** is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, hay, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. Wet rank manure, or if of a closely matted texture, is not good, as air is often excluded, and roots require air, and air of fair purity, and if used may damage root action by partial suffocation. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. It is preferable that mulching takes place after the temperature of the soil has been raised and before hot dry weather sets in to be beneficial. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavourable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep, and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

**MANURING.**—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late Winter or early Spring, and can either be manured by an application of about 3 to 5lbs. of artificial manure per tree, or green manuring with cowpeas, etc., aided by a manuring of superphosphate. For citrus it is often advisable to give a light manuring in early Autumn as well.

For old bearing tree a top-dressing with new soil is specially beneficial, especially on shallow soils. Nitrogen is generally credited with promoting the growth and also deepens the foliage colour; deficiency is indicated by stunted growth and yellowish, sickly foliage. Phosphoric acid supposedly stimulates maturity in growth, hastens the ripening of fruits, encourages root development, and aids in the use of other ingredients. Potash is credited with developing the woody part of the stems, the fleshy part of fruits and assists in the formation of starch. For a fairly complete artificial manure, we would suggest a mixture of 5 cwt. Superphosphate, 3 cwt. of Nitrate of Soda and 1 cwt. of Nitrate of Potash.

**MANURE FORMULA.**—Any vegetable matter is suitable—old grass, bracken, straw, maize stalks, inferior hay, etc. Much water is necessary to ensure that the stack is kept in a moist condition, and if such cannot be applied the stack should be built with a somewhat hollow centre to absorb the rainfall of which probably should approximate 25 to 30 inches per annum. Less rain or droughty periods prolong the decay process, which should be fairly complete in six months or less with warm weather and ample moisture. Layers about 1ft. deep of vegetable matter may be laid in a pit for preference, otherwise on bare land, and then sprinkled with a mixture of 67lbs. Sulphate Ammonia, 23lbs. Superphosphate, 60lbs. Carbonate of Lime, or very finely ground limestone per ton of vegetable matter; then more vegetable matter, etc. If the straw, etc., is loose or open, the Sulphate Ammonia may be only occasionally applied as the stack is built. If not a large stack, then if applied at the top it will carry through in solution.

Approximately 3½ tons of straw, etc., will make 10 tons of stable manure—moisture



mainly making up the extra. If dairy urine is available a 10 per cent. dilution is believed to be equal to the Sulphate Ammonia, which may therefore be omitted. (The addition of lime is necessary to prevent a too acid condition being created in which the bacteria will not thrive).

**LIME** is generally not regarded as a manure, but has both a chemical and mechanical action in the soil and renders the other plant foods more effective and corrects acidity, but is more or less inactive in soils deficient in phosphates. Supposedly matures the growth earlier, the fruit buds more robust, tending to heavier crops.

**CULTIVATION** after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

**FRUIT SPLITTING** sometimes occurs with various fruits, and is usually attributed to a too sudden acceleration of sap, and generally follows rainy periods.

**SPRAYING.**—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur or a coating of whitewash containing a little crude carbolic helps to prevent sunscald and attacks from borers. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects, scale, and fungi. For control and full guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture.

**DEFOLIATION** of trees sometimes occurs, and where not due to any disease, excessive watering, dryness, or soil conditions, it may be possible that, when the tree persistently remains partly defoliated, and leaves brownish and dead-looking, that the atmospheric conditions are too dry, and evaporation through the foliage too rapid for such trees, which require a more humid atmosphere for complete success. Daily hosing of the foliage during hot, dry weather may help.

**PROTECTING TREES.**—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree-guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, becoming hidebound and stunted, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

**VARIETIES TO PLANT.**—If, as a commercial investment, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only, but in small home gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

**RECORDING.**—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architect's cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.



**PRUNING FIRST YEAR.**—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches (about knee high or thereabouts) above the ground (more height can be given if you wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

**PRUNING** is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. And it must be noted that apples, pears, cherries and apricots and English plums bear most fruits on the spur growth, consequently slower in bearing than peach, nectarine and Japanese plum, which mainly bear on the last season's growth, so it is necessary to prune accordingly.

For irregular bearing trees we would suggest the long Leader system or some form of it to improve the bearing. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

**SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.**—The first summer the trees generally do not grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Do not do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

**FROST PROTECTION.**—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens, but do not forget to provide ventilation, and when weather is extra severe a small lamp could be placed underneath. In very frosty localities it is always advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant, for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

**POLLINATION.**—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. Both varieties should produce large quantities of pollen and should come into bearing at about the same age and should be good commercial varieties. In new plantings it is advisable to plant two rows and then either one or two of the pollinating variety should prove satisfactory. In established orchards pollinators can be worked on limbs on the windward side of the trees, or every three trees in every three rows can be topworked. Bees are usually considered the best pollenising agent and one colony to an acre is considered a fair distribution. Failures in setting can also be due to frosts, heavy rains, or insect pests injuring blooms.

**TOP WORKING.**—This is often done to save time and to change unsuitable kinds into more profitable trees. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the winter or early spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following summer or autumn.



**BREAKWINDS.**—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose as Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Tristania*, Pecans, *Cupressus Torulosa*, and Walnuts. See special list.

**FILLERS** are quick-bearing trees planted between others. Where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course, where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

**THINNING FRUIT.**—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back, and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertiliser is more or less inactive.

**STORING & PICKING.**—Late Pears and Apples are best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, that they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable, small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree, as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

**PULPING FRUIT.**—See Bulletin by the Department of Agriculture.

**PACKING FRUIT.**—See Bulletin 130, by the Department of Agriculture.

**PRESERVING FRUITS.**—See Bulletin 88, by Department of Agriculture.

**DRYING FRUITS.**—See Bulletin 52, by Department of Agriculture.

**ORCHARD NURSERY WORK, BUDDING AND GRAFTING.**—See Bulletin 63.

**GRAFTING WAXES.**—(a) For Root Grafting: 4lb. of resin, 2lb. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow, or linseed oil, 1 pint; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax sticking to them. (b) For Open Air Grafting: 1lb. beeswax, 2lb. resin; melt resin first, then add the beeswax; when these have melted and mixed, allow them to cool until beginning to thicken, then add denatured grain alcohol  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, and stir until wax becomes a glairy golden color. (c) Liquid Wax: Resin 1lb., beeswax 1oz., turpentine 1 tablespoonful alcohol 5oz.; resin should be melted, removed from the fire, tallow added and liquids stirred in gradually; this mixture remains fluid; then bottle and apply with brush.



## PEST REMEDIES — Fungoid, Scale, Insect

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most produce and general stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance, we recommend Bulletin 72, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

**AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.**—Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3 qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water; add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 galls. of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit; use a wooden bucket.

**ANTHRACNOSE.**—See Black Spot grapes.

**APHELINUS MALI**, the woolly aphid parasite, eliminates spraying for this trouble. Apply to Department of Agriculture for colonies of this parasite.

**APHIS (Black and Green).**—Nicotine Sulph., Lime Sulphur (1.40), Oil (1.30), or Sunlight Wash.

**APPLE BLOTCH.**—Bordeaux (6.4.40). Apply when fruits are half grown.

**APPLE LEAF JASSID.**—Spray Nicotine Sulphate (Blackleaf 40), 1 pint 100 gallons water, with hard soap added at the rate of 1lb. to 50 gallons of solution, or Lime Sulphur added 1.35 of the solution. The best time to spray is when the young Jassids are first noticed in early spring.

**ARMILLARIA.**—Open out soil around the base of the tree and swab with sulphate of iron, bluestone paste, or strong Bordeaux. If soil is opened up around and under the butt to let the sunlight in, it often helps. Where this trouble is prevalent, make a large mound of soil and plant in that.

**ARSENATE OF LEAD.**—For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse.

**ATOMIC SULPHUR.**—A prepared mixture of fine sulphur and adhesive matter.

**BANDAGE TRAPS.**—Double a piece of hessian or bagging and tie loosely around the trunk of a tree, and examine for larvae every 7 to 10 days.

**BETTER.**—Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead (1.25).

**BICARBONATE SODA.**—1oz. Bicarb. Soda to 1 gallon of water for mildew on roses.

**BLACK OR BROWN SCALE.**—Oil or Oil Soda.

**BLACK SPOT, GRAPES.**—Bordeaux 4, 4, 40. Swab in winter, 10 water, 1 sulphuric acid solution. Spray till crop is cut.

**BLACK SPOT ON CITRUS.**—No efficient remedy. Spray Bordeaux 6.4.80 with  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of miscible oil as a spreader, just as petals fall; repeat every two months. Collect all diseased and windfall fruits.

**BLACK SPOT, ROSES.**—See Sulphur Arsenate or Bluestone Lime.

**BLACK SPOT, APPLE AND PEAR.**—Bordeaux (6.4.50), lime sulphate (1.25); apply when spurs are bursting, again when petals falling, again (1.35) at summer strength if necessary.

**BLUESTONE LIME.**—4oz. bluestone, 4oz. stone lime,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons water.

**BLUESTONE PASTE.**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Copper Sulphate, 4lbs. unslaked lime,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons water. The lime should be slaked to a pasty condition in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of water, the bluestone dissolved in one gallon water, and then the two solutions mixed together, and stir well.

**BLUESTONE SODA.**—6lbs. bluestone, 9lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water.

**BORDEAUX.**—Lime 4lbs., bluestone 6lbs., water 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash. It is dangerous to fumigation within six months after spraying Bordeaux.



**BORDEAUX PASTE.**—1lb. bluestone, 2lbs. fresh lime,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons water. Dissolve bluestone in 1 gallon water and slack lime in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon water; pour together and stir well.

**BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.**—Fill holes with methylated spirits. Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. White-wash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against borers and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

**BROWN ROT.**—Self boiled Lime Sulphur or Lime Sulphur.

**BROWN SPOT OR MANDARIN.**—No efficient remedy. Bordeaux (6.4.80).

**BURGUNDY MIXTURE.**—4lbs. bluestone, 6lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water. Apply fresh.

**CANKER.**—Cut and clean and then paint with Bordeaux paste.

**CITRUS SCAB, RUST, OR SCURF.**—Spray Bordeaux (6, 4, 100) plus 10%, red oil as soon as possible after most of the petals have fallen from main crop blossoming.

**CODLIN MOTH.**—Arsenate of Lead (1.25), Dormant (1.9), Pink (1.35), Paris Green and Bandage Traps from December 1st to February 28th, which should be examined every fourteen days, and all larvae killed; bandages to remain on the tree until June 1st and not later than July 1st. Can also be trapped by hanging on the trees tins containing 10% solution of vinegar (vinegar effective till Christmas) or 25% fermented apple juice.

**COLLAROT.**—Cut infected part away and paint over with bluestone paste, or break down old cow manure until it becomes a thick paste, and then paint around the infected parts. This trouble is mostly due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will often reduce it to a minimum.

**COTTONY CUSHION.**—See Oil Soda.

**CROWN GALL.**—This organism is infested in some soils and is not noticed until fruit trees are established, and before giving nurserymen the credit for infection an examination of soils should be made. So far no satisfactory remedy is available, but dipping the roots in a bluestone paste before planting is the only preventive available. Crop land with oats, barley, rye, cowpeas and velvet beans, which resist this trouble. Spreading sulphur around plants may help.

**CURCULIO OF VINE.**—Inject and treat same as borer.

**CUT WORM BAIT.**—Mix 1lb. Paris Green and 24lbs. bran thoroughly while dry, then add about 2 or 3 gallons water to which has been added 1lb. of treacle; scatter the mixture lightly over the infected area as late in the afternoon as possible. The bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed; may be necessary to bait twice. Spraying arsenate of lead, 1lb. to 20 gallons, on the side cut worms are approaching will help to check.

**DICKY RICE** can be trapped by halving puffy mandarins. Impregnated with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, place skin side downwards under the tree.

**DIEBACK OF ROSES.**—Drastic pruning of affected growths to healthy wood as soon as noticed, while painting the stem with sulphuric acid; 1oz. to 1 gallon water is effective, or paint with Condry's Crystals,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to gallon water.

**DRIED FRUIT PESTS.**—To keep the various pests under control, see that the packing houses and all equipment is thoroughly clean. Vacuum fumigation kills both grubs and eggs.

**ELEPHANT BEETLE.**—Treat same as borer.

**EXANTHEMA, OR DIEBACK IN CITRUS.**—Attend to draining if defective. Spray early in spring. Bordeaux 6-4-80, plus red oil 1%, and, in addition, the working of 1-2lbs. of bluestone crystals around the tree, according to the age.

**FOLIAGE-EATING INSECTS.**—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

**FRUIT FLY BAIT.**—Fourteen pounds (14lbs.) pollard, 1oz. white arsenic, 8oz. powdered borax, 4 gallons water. The arsenic is best dissolved by boiling in the water, then allowed to cool, and the remaining ingredients added. About 6 fluid ounces in tins in each tree, and renewed every 10 days.

**FRUIT FLY LURE.**—(a) Pollard 8ozs., powdered borax 8 ozs., water 1 gallon; the ingredients are thoroughly mixed and allowed to steep in water for 12 hours; then the whole is well shaken together and allowed to settle. When settled, the clear amber colored liquid is drawn off and used in the tins and the residue thrown away. Renew the lure every seven days. (b) Make a lure of 1 tablespoonful of Scrubbs' ammonia, 1 teaspoonful of essence of vanilla,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints water; 1 dessertspoonful of black treacle may be added, but is not essential; (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water, 1 tablespoonful heaped up of Golden



Syrup well mixed and placed in circular trough of grass fly traps; place on sunnyside of trees, but bury in foliage and not exposed to direct sun-rays. Clear flies out every three days.

**FRUIT FLY SPRAY.**—1 gallon molasses, 20 gall. water, 1oz. of Arsenate of Lead, 1oz. of Aniseed, the water to be luke warm when the ingredients were stirred in to it, then spray on to the trees. See leaflet on prevention of Fruit Fly by the Department of Agriculture.

**FUMIGATION** is mostly done on still nights from December to May, and although these various methods are most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, we have no space for details, we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued, No. 1615. Do not fumigate within six months of using Bordeaux.

**GREEN FLY.**—Nicotine Sulp. or Oil.

**GUMMING OR GUMMOSIS.**—Often due to heavy, badly-drained soil, stiff, impremeable subsoil (a condition unfavorable to the thrifty growth of the tree), excessive accumulation of water around the tree for a period, accentuated by high fertility or excessive manuring or continuous wet weather; freezing in spring, or lack of some essential plant food. Remedy faulty soil or drainage conditions, cut away all diseased parts, clean and paint wounds with Bordeaux Paste, and, if gumming is bad, cincturing the bark with a sharp knife to allow the rank sap to escape will often have beneficial results.

**HARES OR RABBITS EATING YOUNG TREES.**—(a) Soak a piece of soft timber in wood preserving oil, and place on stake near tree, or plant with any strong-smelling manure or other substance; (b) else paint a wash of 1oz. strychnine sulphate dissolved in 3 quarts of boiling water and dissolve in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of laundry starch in 1 pint of cold water. Stir the starch solution into the strychnine liquid, and boil the mixture clear, then add 6ozs. of glycerine and stir thoroughly; let the mixture cool before applying it to the trees with a paint brush.

**INDIAN WAX.**—Oil Soda. Spray in February.

**LEAF CURL.**—Bordeaux (6.440), Lime Sulphur, winter strength, or Bluestone Soda. Spray thoroughly when dormant as soon as pruning is finished.

**LIME SULPHUR.**—A winter spray for deciduous trees. Lime 40lbs., sulphur 80lbs., water 50 gallons. Make a paste of the sulphur with 10 gallons of hot water, then add the lime; as the lime slakes, add water as necessary; when the lime has slaked add hot water to make 50 gallons, and boil for one hour, stirring constantly; add water as needed to keep up to 50 gallons of solution.

**LIME SULPHUR AND SALT.**—Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, 15lbs. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lbs. of lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lbs. of lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lbs. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half-an-hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker. A winter spray for deciduous trees.

**LIME SULPHUR (self boiled).**—8lbs. of fresh stone lime, 8lbs. sulphur to 50 gallons of water. The lime should be placed in a barrel, and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as the lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased, check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray three to four weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

**MELANOSE.**—A blackish discoloration of the skin of citrus fruits and tough to the touch like sandpaper. After blooms have dropped, all dead and diseased wood and twigs should be cut and burned. Spray with Bordeaux 6.480 with 1 per cent. of red oil as a spreader. Spray from October to December, if necessary, immediately the bloom falls.



**MAORI.**—A reddish brown discoloration of the skin of citrus fruit; so far no efficient remedy.

**MILDEW DOWNEY.**—See Bordeaux 6, 4, 40, or atomic sulphur.

**MILDEW POWDERY.**—See Lime Sulphur (1.30) or Bordeaux.

**MILDEW, ROSES.**—Sulphur Arsenate, Bluestone Lime, Sulphur, or Bicarb. Soda.

**MITES.**—Oil (1.25), Nicotine Sulph. or Lime Sulph. and Salt.

**MOTHS.**—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

**MUSSEL SCALE.**—Nic. Sulph. or Lime Sulph. (1.15), Oil (1.15), Lime Sulph., Salt.

**NEMATODES.**—Very expensive and difficult to eradicate. Do not grow anything that are hosts, and starve them out is best. For small areas use carbon disulphide or formaldehyde. Sprinkle on the soil, and then cover tightly with old newspapers for a day or two, and then air the soil a while before sowing or planting.

**NICOTINE SULPHATE, BLACK LEAF 40, OR TOBACCO WASH.**—The former is a highly concentrated prepared solution, which is very effective, but the following wash can be used if desired: Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lbs.; soft soap, 2lbs.; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained off all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water, and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

**OIDIUM (Powdery Mildew of the Vine).**—Sulphur Arsenate or Atomic Sulphur or Flower of Sulphur.

**OIL EMULSIONS.**—For Aphis, Olive, Red and San Jose Scales, Woolly Aphis, Mites and red Spider in winter; for Scale in July, then again in January and February.

(1) **BLUE OIL EMULSION:** Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinarily yellow soap, scraped fine; add 1 gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually 1 gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix 1 pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good table-spoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

(2) **KEROSENE EMULSION:** Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in 1 gallon boiling water! when thoroughly dissolved add 1 gallon of the best kerosene, and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray, and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do. Or, use 1 gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate 40%, 2lbs. soap to 80 gallons of water.

**OLIVE SCALE.**—Oil (1.40) or Oil Soda.

**OIL-BLACK LEAF 40.**—1 pint Black Leaf 40 to 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon of red oil added, for Thrip and Red Spider.

**OIL SODA.**—8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water. January-February the best time to spray.

**OIL SULPHATE.**—One gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate, 2lbs. soap, 80 gallons of water. For Woolly Aphis.

**PARIS GREEN.**—1lb. Paris Green to 100 to 200 gallons water, or 1oz. to 10 gallons.

**PEACH TIP MOTHS.**—Bandage Traps where late fruits ripen.

**PHYLLXERA.**—No efficient remedy; replant on proof stocks.

**PHENYLE SPRAY.**—1 quart Phenyle, 3lbs. washing soda, 1 bar yellow soap, 40 gallons of water; shred soap and dissolve it in hot water, to which the other ingredients should be added and the mixture made up to 40 gallons.

**RESIN AND SODA.**—Dissolve 6lbs. of caustic soda and 15lbs. resin over a fire in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil till the resin is thoroughly dissolved and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take 1 gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation, and will vary in different districts for scale.



RED SPIDER.—Oil, Nic. Sulph., Lime Sulph., Sulphur lime dust.  
RED SCALE.—Oil (1.20), Oil Soda, or Fumigate.  
ROSE SCALE.—Lime Sulphur or Nic. Sulphur.  
RUST OF PRUNE.—Bordeaux (6.4.40) or Lime Sulphur (1.15).  
RUST ON ROSES, STONE FRUIT TREES.—Bordeaux 6, 4, 22, before buds burst.  
RUTHERGLEN BUG.—Nic. Sulphur (1 pint to 75 gallons water), Phenyle spray,  
or Bandage Traps.  
SAN JOSE.—Oil (1.25), Sulphur Lime (1.15), Resin and Soda, or Fumigation.  
SCAB, APPLE AND PEAR.—Bordeaux, Self Boiled Lime Sulphur.  
SCALE, CITRUS.—Resin, Soda or Fumigate.  
SHOT HOLE.—Bordeaux (6.4.50), Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.  
SLUG, PEAR AND CHERRY.—Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, or dust with Lime.  
SNAILS AND SLUGS.—Calcium Arsenate, 1lb. to 16lbs. bran mixed up together  
and spread along drills, or 265 Patent Mixture.  
SOOTY MOULDS OF CITRUS.—Oil sprays or fumigation.  
SOUR SAP.—With sharp knife scoring bark lightly up and down in early stages  
only possible help.  
STRAWBERRY BEETLE.—Arsenate Lead (1.25).  
SULPHUR.—Dust flowers with sulphur in early morning for mildew on roses.  
SULPHUR ARSENATE.—Nine parts sulphur, 1 part dry arsenate of lead dust.  
SULPHUR LIME.—Equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime dusted.  
SUNLIGHT SOAP WASH.—Sunlight soap 1lb., boiled in 10 gallons of water, and  
applied when sun is hot. A little nicotine often makes this more effective for Aphis.  
THRIP.—1 pint Blackleaf, 40 to 100 gallons water, with 1 gallon of red oil (1.80)  
added. Two applications should kill.

WATERY CORE.—Attend to drainage. Bulletin 26.

WHITE ANTS.—(a) Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape  
away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground  
as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar  
to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied,  
then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into  
the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the  
surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the  
roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants  
from attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil,  
awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the  
trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly planted  
trees. (b) A bait can be made up by mixing and heating 4½lbs. molasses or treacle and  
1½lbs. sugar, then adding ¼lb. Arsenate of Soda dissolved in ½ pint of boiling water.  
The whole should be thoroughly mixed and then allowed to cool. Then take two  
pieces of white pine, about 2ft. long by 4 to 8 in. wide, spreading a thick layer of the  
bait on one side, and then nail the two together with the bait on the inside surface.  
Bury these about 6 inches in the soil, say 8ft. from either side of the tree. Spreading  
Paris Green powder about infected place may also help.

WHITE LOUSE.—Atomic Sulphur or full winter strength Lime Sulphur.

WHITEWASH.—(a) 50lbs. hydrated lime, 6lbs. table salt, 1 pint molasses, 3ozs.  
ground alum, 10 gallons of hot water, 38lbs. quicklime can be used instead, but it must  
be carefully slaked. Dissolve the salt and alum in the water. Pour this mixture on  
the lime and stir well. This wash is brownish in color, but whitens after application.  
If necessary, thin with a little more water and then apply at once. (b) Quicklime 30lbs.,  
4lbs. Tallow, 5lbs. Salt, slake the lime, dissolve the salt in a little water, melt the tallow  
and mix it with the salt solution, then add this to the slaked lime; dilute with enough  
water to make the mixture flow freely. (c) Quicklime 5lbs., Salt ½lb., Sulphur ¼lb.  
Slake the lime slowly with water and add the salt and sulphur while it is boiling; add  
enough water to make a good wash; very durable.

WINTER WASH.—Dissolve 1½lb. of Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) in 9 gallons of  
water. Pour this solution into ½ gallon of lime water made from ½lb. of lime. Churn  
up 5 pints of kerosene in the mixture and add 2½lbs. of caustic soda before using. For  
cleaning tree trunks and Red Spider preventive.

WOOLLY APHIS.—Aphelinus, Oil Sulph., Nic. Sulphur or Oil.











